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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th Jan.
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	18th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.V.L.CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	1st Feb.
P.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nankes	8th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	29th "
P.L. SHANNON	4199	I. Crewes	7th March
P.V.L.GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	5007	R. F. Briscoe	4th April
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	11th "
P.M.L.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
P.V.L.SUTLEJ	4905	A. Symons	25th "
P.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

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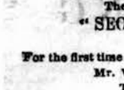

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nawera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principa Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algeria.
LONDON OFFICE: 60, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted to the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
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Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-8
Each succ

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial &	{10,000	100	{100	10. p.c.	169
ral. Mge	{15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£1-6 to 1-5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	310

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian ...	1,845	100	100	Nil	42
Bellasis & W Co. Ld (Belasis')	971	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay Uni-Manfg. Co	900	1,000	1,000	35	190
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	700
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India ..	1,000	500	500	60	1,260
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	810
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 × Rs15	575
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	635
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	760
David Mill	1,400	800	500	dvd Rs.25	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	800	400	dvd 25	680
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	830
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	730
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	860
Howard and Bullough ...	1,800	800	800	35	980
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	25	1,325
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Ali	800	800	800	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	192½
Jeevraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs20	735
Khangsum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,200	1,200	1,000	dvd Rs15	250
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	256
Lord Reay Mfg.	640	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	...	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,120
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	2,240
Mahaluxmee..	600	1,000	1,000	N	385
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunny bags)	5,400	800	800	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Mill Petit.....	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,515
Maneckjee	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50	dvd	4½	...
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	510
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs 23½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	40	1,405
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 x d
Sassoon	1,400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,265
Shahjapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,570
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	975
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs 15	315
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Seamen and Alliance	2,000	90	500	dvd Rs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	...	500
Venilchunker Lukhmichunker C Mills Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	730
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	2.0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,80
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	G.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownuggar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,389	1,389	dvd Rs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,295
Englishman Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co, Ld	200	200	all	16 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadmara Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. .	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	100
Mofussil Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	355½
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar.....	1,200	400	500	dvd Rs30	525
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat	370	200	all	16	200
Press Co., Ld.	...	1,000	1	12	210
Volkart.....	...	...	...	dvd Rs35	1,153½

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	{1,750	100	100	15	380
Back Bay Hathe	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,800	300	5,550
Do. New Issue.	500	375	525	75	1,355xd
ombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,850
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	540
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	12	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ..	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,580	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	30	800
Maharanee Ice Manufactoring Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	...	105
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	400
Soundy & Co....	1,000	100	100	...	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	250	60	1,870
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	125
Telephone Co.	9,000	200	100	dvd Rs15	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	..	17-5
Do. Dracone	..	9-6
Silver	..	82-4
Do. 4/1	..	82-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Wankola.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Galoy Theatre: Thespian Club's performance.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hindustan left the dock yesterday.

SPORT.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji, who has been on a shooting tour for a month past, has been fortunate enough to bag a fine tiger and two bears in the district of Nizam Hyderabad.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,483, of whom 347 were new admissions, consisting of 178 males, 87 females, and 82 children. The average daily attendance was 57·04.

CALENDARS.—Amongst the calendars received is a blotting pad and diary issued by the proprietors of the Camal Brand belting, of which Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co. are the agents for the presidency; also a pocket calendar sent out by Messrs. Damoder Ratansey.

IMPORTATIONS OF HORSES.—The following horses, &c., were imported into Bombay during the month of December last:—Arabs—Horses 116, ponies 110, and donkeys 20. Persians—Horses 261. Australians—Horses 419, and ponies 10. Hungarians—Horses 24. Country breds—Horses 25, and ponies 1.

CAPSIZING OF AN ÆRATED WATER CART.—On Tuesday forenoon a victoria was being driven past Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s establishment at Byculla, when the horse became restive and ran into a cart, containing aerated waters. The cart was capsized, and a number of bottles burst, injuring five persons who were passing by.

ATHLETIC MEETING.—The third annual athletic meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association has been fixed to take place on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th of February next. The events for competition will be the same as in previous years, and as far as possible the order of the programme will be the same as last year.

A DISORDERLY EQUESTRIAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Jolliffe charged Thomas Dearmody with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. Accused belonged to the Remount Stables at the Kennedy Seaface, and was riding a waler with a big whip in his hand. He was riding fast, and whipped the by-passers as they came in front of him. He was fined Rs. 5.

THEFT AT KAMBEKER STREET.—Abba Mea Haji Hoosein, residing on the first floor of a house at Kambeker Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m., on Tuesday evening, some one entered his room through a window by means of the scaffolding erected on the west side of the house for the purpose of white-washing it, and opened two wooden boxes, and stole gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 704, therefrom.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN MAHARATTA EDITORS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Ganesh Keshav Karandicar, editor, proprietor, and publisher of the "Bombay Vaibhaiw," and made a formal application for permission to withdraw the charge of defamation preferred by his client against V. N. Bhatye and R. Dravid, of other Maharatta weekly papers. The defendants had tendered a written apology to complainant, and had therein promised and undertaken not to annoy him in future by publishing such defamatory statements. His Worship allowed the charge to be withdrawn.

A FRUIT-SELLER AND A BASKET-WOMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Yessoo Bhikajee, a Hindu fruit-seller at the Arthur Crawford Market, stood charged with outraging the modesty of Mani, a Hindu basket-woman. It was alleged that, on the morning of the 11th December last, accused put some fruit in a basket and told Mani to take it into his godown at Vithulwady. When the woman went there accused followed up and locked up Mani in a room, where, the prosecutrix alleged, the crime was committed. His Worship did not think himself justified in framing a charge against the accused, who was accordingly discharged.

FATAL RESULT OF A MOTHER'S NEGLIGENCE.—Mr. Alian F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Narayen Manda, aged a year and a-half, residing with his parents at Dhobie Talao. On Tuesday morning the mother, as usual, gave two pills of "balagolee" (opium pills) to the child, and then gave it the box containing the pills, to the child to play with. The boy while playing opened the box and ate away a number of pills, with the result that about noon Narayen became unconscious, and was taken by the parents to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination the child was found to have been suffering from opium poisoning. The deceased never rallied after admission, and expired yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock. A verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

ACCIDENT NO OFFENCE.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Bhagia Rona and two other labour cart drivers were charged with causing grievous hurt to Dewiram, a Purdeshi, by doing an act which endangered human life. The accused were discharging the load from a cart when they let fall a huge slab of stone which caused serious injury to complainant's legs, the bones under the knee being broken. His Worship remarked that there was nothing in the evidence recorded on behalf of the prosecution inconsistent with the explanation of the accused, which showed that the injuries to complainant were caused by an unavoidable accident. The accused's master having agreed to compensate the injured man, his Worship discharged accused.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—On Monday midnight, Rama Luximon, a dhobie, residing at Dongree, was going along Comercarry Road, with a bundle under his arm, when a policeman questioned him as to what the bundle contained and where he brought it from. As the man could not account satisfactorily for it, he was taken into custody. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the accused had stolen two "sarees" from the house of a woman at Dongree, while they were lying on the passage to dry. It was also found that four days previous accused had committed a similar theft of wearing apparel, belonging to two other women residing at the same locality, and pledged them with a Marwaree for a rupee. Yesterday morning accused was charged by Constable Wheatly before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO OF A TRADE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Jehangier Dorabji Neemuchwala, solicitor, appeared with his client, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanji, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for summonses against Messrs. Charles Brown and Angus Brown on charges of causing hurt to and committing an assault upon his client on the 6th instant. In his information the complainant alleged that he was assaulted by the accused brothers while he was in the Merewether Dry Dock doing his duty as docking contractor to the Port Trust. On an enquiry from his Worship as to why the information had not been filed the day before, Mr. Jehangier stated that his client was a business man and was reluctant to have recourse to police courts in such a matter. He had, however, immediately reported the matter to Superintendent Ingram, of the dock police, as well as to Mr. Hand, Superintendent of the Docks. He had also applied to the Port Trust authorities for redress, but he had been referred to the police court. The magistrate granted the application, and issued summonses against both accused. It may be stated that the complainant does not allege, as had been done by Messrs. Brown Brothers in the cross-case, that the quarrel between the parties arose in connection with a tender accepted for the s. s. Scottish Hero.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nanabhoy Pestonji Wadia, a Parsee, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to his relative, Mr. Heerjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, residing at Gilder Street. It appears that, about five o'clock, on Monday afternoon, when accused went to complainant's house on a visit, the latter gave him a note for Rs. 100 to cash and the accused failed to return either the cash or the note. On the following evening complainant went to accused's house in the Fort, and asked him what he had done with the note. As accused could not account satisfactorily for the money, complainant reported the matter to the police, and accused was arrested the same night. Cross-examined by Mr. Warden, who defended accused, complainant stated that he frequently entrusted him with currency notes to cash and he used to return the money after three or four days. On this occasion he informed the police because the sum was large, and he became suspicious. As accused tendered the money after his arrest by the police, and as he had no dishonest motive, complainant did not wish to press the charge. Accused said that on his way home from complainant's house, he went into a billiard room, where he lost the money in betting. When complainant came to his house and demanded the money, he at once produced the amount. He had on many occasions returned such money to complainant after three or four days. He had no dishonest motive. Mr. Warden, in defending accused, remarked that his client belonged to a respectable family, and that his grand father had made a trust in his favour for Rs. 10,000, the interest of which was paid to him. He had already paid the amount entrusted to him, and as he had suffered the humiliation of being in police custody for a whole night, the pleader asked the magistrate to take a lenient view of the case. His Worship fined accused Rs. 10.

SUICIDE OF A GOANESE FITTER.—At 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the driver of an up-goods train saw the dead body of a man lying between the rails of the down line between Matoonga and Sion stations of the G. I. P. Railway, and having stopped the train, informed Mr. Nusserwanje Cursetjee, the head guard in charge of the train. The guard, on alighting, saw that the head was severed from the body, and was lying outside the outer rail in a pool of blood. The right hand and right foot were crushed, the fingers of the hand lying about four yards from the body. The body was dressed in a coat and pair of trousers, the cap lying at a distance of about seven yards from the head. The train was brought to the Matoonga station, where the matter was reported to the station-master, who at once wired to the railway police, who at about 6 o'clock proceeded to the spot. On searching the body they found in the pocket of the coat a purse, containing three annas, a large piece of pencil, a packet of snuff, a key, and a return half of a third class ticket from Sion to Dadar station, which had been issued on the previous day. There was a boot on the left leg, but that on the right foot had been cut off apparently by the train. The police on inquiry ascertained that the body was that of a Goanese, named Joaquim Pascoal, De' Souza alias Joaquim Paul De' Souza, aged thirty-two lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. He had been suffering from pain in the abdomen for the last month. His wife arrived in Bombay from Goa about five days ago, and found deceased despondent and acting in a strange manner. About 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, De' Souza left home to attend his work and returned about 11-30 a.m., when he took his meal as usual and went to work again, but did not turn up. His wife searched for him, but could not find him anywhere until the following morning, when the police informed her of what had occurred. The woman proceeded to the spot, and identified the body as that of her husband. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Matoonga station touching the death of the deceased De Souza, when the jury after hearing the evidence brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide while in a temporary state of insanity by placing himself across the railway line in front of a train in motion.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court and disposed of the following matters yesterday:—

RE KIKABHA MUTHURADAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interem order. Mr. Lowndes, in opposing the application on behalf of a creditor, said that the insolvent had concealed his Surat property, which stood in the joint name of himself and two others. His lordship refused the interim order.

RE MIRZA BANDE ABE.

Mr. Ghamat, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE LUXMIBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. F. P. Talevarkhan, for a creditor, applied for the adjudication of the debtor as an insolvent under section 9 of the Act on the ground that she had left her usual place of business with intent to delay and defeat the claims of her creditors. The insolvent was a timber merchant, to whom the learned counsel's client had advanced various sums of money from time to time. The accounts were adjusted from time to time, and on the amount found due a decree was obtained. There had been no transaction since 1891 when the decree was obtained against the insolvent. His lordship remarked that it would be a most extraordinary proceeding now to adjudicate the debtor an insolvent; and that the course open to the creditor was to enforce the decree in the usual way.

RE CHUNILAL SAVAICHAND.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, applied for an extension of the time for the hearing of the rule "nisi" granted on the 11th December last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge should not be revoked. The learned counsel also asked for the service of the rule by post at Patan, to which place the insolvent had been traced, and explained how the discharge had been granted through some mistake of the officer of the Court. He stated that the mistake in the office was no fraud on the part of the insolvent, and he was not going to haul up the insolvent from Patan to Bombay, unless Mr. Vicajee could show some fraud on the part of the insolvent. His lordship granted two months' extension for the hearing of the rule.

RE MAHOMEDALLY TYEBALLY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE RAGHUNATH ANANDRAO.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE HIRAJTE GOPINATH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, and an extension of the interim order.

RE GANPAT BABUL.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, and an extension of the interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Nowrojee Framjee Ghadiali; Devjee Poonja; Sitaram Vitaoba; Narandas Khimjee Joshi; Charles Cypriano Valladares; Ananjee Dharamsey; Maneckjee and Bapujee Byramjee Patel; Abbu Sayana Allo Mallee; Pestamber Ramjee; Laljee Peraj; Bhiku Kassinathjee; and Charles Francis Vaz.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. ELLAHIBUX FAKIR MAHOMED.

THE Government of Bombay appealed in this case from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 3rd September last, acquitted the accused of a charge of keeping an eating-house without a license. On the 27th August last, the accused was charged before the magistrate with the above offence; and at a further hearing on the 3rd September last, he stated that he had applied to the Commissioner of Police for a license on the 13th January, and 10th February, 1894, and again on the 2nd April, 1895. The Commissioner of Police replied on the 2nd May, 1895, that he could not grant a license unless the accused moved into a larger shop. Mr. Unwalla, on behalf of the accused, contended that the Commissioner was not authorised to make such a condition precedent, as the section of the Act prescribed that he should grant a license on application, and that it was not left to his discretion to refuse one when applied for. Mr. Hamilton, agreeing with the argument of the accused's pleader, acquitted him. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, submitted to their lordships that the accused should have been convicted by the magistrate.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the arguments, held that on proof that the accused had or kept any such eating-house as was prescribed by Section 11 of the Act, he was liable to fine as provided in that section, and that the acquittal was not justified on the sole circumstance that the Commissioner of Police had refused to grant him a license under Section 12. The court therefore reversed the acquittal, and directed the magistrate to determine the case according to law.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM dated Port Aijal, 4th January says:—The concentration of the Aigal, Lungleh and Falam columns on Kairuma's village was successfully effected in exact accord with previous arrangements on Christmas Day. No opposition was offered by the Lushais, but the village was found to be deserted, and all livestock and property of every description had been removed from the village. The Chiefs met the political officer at Fort Aijal on arrival, and they were ordered to surrender eighty guns by the evening of the 29th December, and were further informed that if these demands were not complied with the village would be burnt and parties sent out to bring in or destroy grain and livestock, of which Kairuma was said to have a large quantity. As only 56 guns had been brought by the time fixed, Kairuma's village, with the exception of the part occupied by the troops, was burnt on Monday morning, December 30th by the Aijal column, and a large quantity of gram, metnas and pigs brought in from the village Jhooms and the surrounding jungle. A camp of the Lushais were surprised by one foraging party, but they fled without firing a shot. Similar action was taken by the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills with regard to Kairuma's village. No opposition was met with. Pending further attempts to get in the balance of the guns, operations against Kairuma have been suspended for three days. By a successful night march on New Year's Eve the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills effected the capture of Jacopa, the Lushai Chief, who made the attack upon Mr. Murray's party five years ago.

The disposition of the troops at present is 300 rifles and one mountain gun under Captain Loch in Kairuma's village; in Jaduna's 220 rifles with two mountain guns, composed of the Falam and Lungleh columns. The Falam column was able to bring mules besides coolie transport; the other two columns had coolies only. The weather has been mild and cold. The health of the force is very good except for a few cases of mumps and pneumonia, a sepoy and a coolie having died of the latter. Kairuma's village is situated on a ridge at an altitude of 4,200 feet. The surrounding jungle is composed mostly of oak trees with bamboos lower down the hills. There is little or no game in the jungle, and the river at this time of year seems to contain no fish, the weather being too cold in the hills.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR A. HEATHCOTE, R. E., is on arrival in India posted to the Bengal Command.

MAJOR G. R. PRICE, R. A., has retired from the service with effect from the 11th December.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. E. S. SALT, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

MAJOR J. C. TYLER, R. E., has been permitted to revert to the Home Establishment in March next.

MAJOR F. H. PLOWDEN, Oxford Light Infantry, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion as 2nd in Command.

MISS ANNIE ARKLE has been appointed a Sister in the Indian Nursing Service, and is coming out to India in the Dilwara.

LIEUTENANT A. E. S. HEARD, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been granted an extension of leave by the Horse Guards to 30th May 1896.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,300 for the conversion of the Native Cavalry Hospital at Sitapore into a Roman Catholic chapel.

CAPTAIN C. E. SELVESEN, R. E., has been placed under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian Establishment caused by the retirement of Colonel G. Strahan, R. E.

THE General Officer Commanding will make the Annual Inspection of the 21st Bombay Infantry, on Monday 27th instant, at 7-30 a.m., and of the 22nd Bombay Infantry on the same day, at 4-30 p.m.

THE following officers of the Royal Artillery embarked with drafts from England on the 18th December:—Captain T. F. Bushe, Lieutenant A. H. Goldie, Lieutenant P. S. Lowis, Second-Lieutenant C. F. L. Mullikeu.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN E. H. WRIGHT, I. M. S., has been appointed Permanent Medical Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgeon-Major H. G. L. Wortabet, posted to the 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

SANCTION has been accorded to the station of Cherat being temporarily placed on the footing of a 1st class Hill Depot, and to a command allowance of Rs. 200 a month being admitted to the Officer Commanding at Cherat.

SURGEON-COLONEL MARTIN, P. M. O., Oudh and Rohilkund Districts, proceeds on inspection duty on the 4th January, visiting Sitapore, Cawnpore, Fatehgurh, Fyzabad, Shahjehanpore and Bareilly, returning to Lucknow on 25th January.

THE Government of India have accepted the resignation by Lieutenant N. T. Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General of his appointment in the Commissariat Tansport Department and sanctioned his reversion to regimental duty.

IT has been ruled that an officer of the British Service holding a Staff appointment in India which requires him to be seconded in his regiment, and which carries the regimental rate of pay and Indian allowances of rank, with Staff pay, may continue to receive the regimental rate of pay after his regiment has been removed from the Indian Establishment.

THE following is a programme of the Second tour of inspection of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India:—5th February, Lucknow; 7th February, Ferozepore; 9th February, Murdiki; 13th February, Sialkot; 18th February, Mozufferuggur; 23rd February, Jhansi; 28th February, Saugor; 4th March, Ahmednuggur; 7th March, Bombay; 12th March, Aden; 22nd March, Bombay; 25th March, Jubbulpore; 28th March, Allahabad; 3rd April, Delhi; 5th April, Umballa; and 10th April, Kalka to Simla.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1896.

9.—Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
10.—Annual Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall Thespian Club Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
11.—Departure of Transport Dilwara; Royal Bombay Yacht Club, "Challenge Cup" Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Meeting of New Zoroastrian Marriage Provident Fund, Hummum Street; G. I. P. R. Annual Sports, Parel.
13.—Troopship Malabar arrives; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; G. I. P. R. Annual Sports, Parel; Re-opening of Cathedral High Schools in new school building.
15.—Meeting of the Legislative Council, in Council Hall, Secretariat; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Blackheath Medal Handicap.
18.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Gymkhana Meeting, Byculla Club Grounds, and Ladies' Tiffin.
19.—H. M. I. Railway Camp of Exercise opens at Ahmedabad.
22.—Municipal Standing Committee.
23.—Departure of Troopship Malabar.
25.—Bombay Steeplechases; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Annual Inspection, B. B. and C. I. Railway Camp of Exercise, Ahmedabad.
27.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Hole Match Handicap; Election by Graduates of Two Fellows of the University; Prize Distribution by Lord Sandhurst at Bombay Education Society's Schools.
29.—Municipal Standing Committee; Sale of Apollo Hotel by Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Co., Auctioneers.
31.—I. M. S. Warren Hastings arrives.

FEBRUARY.

1.—Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
3.—First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (First Day).
5.—Transport Brittania arrives; I. M. S. Warren Hastings departs for Calicut; Municipal Standing Committee.
6.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta (Second Day); Royal Bombay Golf Club, Calcutta Medal.
8.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Calcutta Challenge Cup Race; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades; Gymkhana Meeting, Byculla Club Grounds, and Ladies' Tiffin.
10.—Transport Pavonia arrives from Mauritius; Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Byculla Club Ball; Professor Richard and Dr. Maloney's Address at the Town Hall.
11.—Thespian Club's performances.
12.—Departure of Transport Brittania; Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Conversazione, Bombay Art Society.
13.—Opening Ceremony of Bombay Art Society Exhibition; Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup; Thespian Club's performances.
14.—Thespian Club's performances.
15.—Departure of Transport Pavonia for Ceylon; Bombay Sailing Association Races; Volunteer Parades.
17.—Ball at Government House.
18.—Bombay University, Convocation for Conferring Degrees; Transport Victoria arrives.
19.—Departure of I. M. S. Canning for Kurrachee; Municipal Standing Committee; Address by "General" Booth on his Indian Social Scheme.
20.—Half-yearly general meeting, Byculla Club.
21.—Ordinaries, Bombay Races.
22.—Bombay Races; Volunteer Parades.
24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance; Ordinaries, Bombay Races.
25.—Departure of Transport Victoria; Bombay Races.
26.—Municipal Standing Committee; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap; Ordinaries, Bombay Races.
27.—Bombay Races; Royal Bombay Golf Club, St. George's Medal and Handicap.
28.—Ordinaries, Bombay Races.—Eclipse of the Moon.
29.—Bombay Races; I. M. S. Canning arrives; Volunteer Parades; Leap Year Day; Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club, and Byculla Club Cup Day.

MARCH.

4.—Municipal Standing Committee.
5.—Transport Dilwara arrives; I.M.S. Canning leaves for Kurrachee.
7.—Bombay Sailing Association

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

A DROP of ⅜ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 105⅝; and French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., say to 101; with Paris Exchange on London a centime higher, at fcs. 25·24. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower in London at 115¼. A decline of ¼ per cent. took place in Rupee Securities at £61½. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered, at 30 9-16d. per oz.; as it was also in New York, at 66½ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent down, at 4·89 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7/8d. Braziers' Copper advanced 10s. say to £50 per ton.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 32⅜s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, tone of the market quiet; and Bombay Linseed at 35⅜s. per 416 lbs. shipment this and-or next month, tone of the market steady. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,030,000 quarters.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday remained at 4 19-32d. per lb; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions excepting the nearest. The market closed steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 10,000, bales, without any East Indians. Imports 17,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

A decline of 1·8 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; while April Futures were 10 points lower, at 7·96 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales; and the figures to date for three years give the following comparison:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	35,000	28,000
Three days' Receipts... ..	76,000	108,000	78,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	3,579,000	5,388,000	4,382,000

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day at a further decline in prices, of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, a moderate business, principally on account of exporters, having transpired. The purchases by shippers have aggregated 900 bales, say 100 each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 155-7; Khangaum, at Rs. 203½; Khandwa, at Rs. 203; Karanja, at Rs. 203; and Barsee at Rs. 215½; and contracts for 300 "Fine" Broach, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 237½; and 100 Dholleras, for April-May shipment, at Rs. 200-10; while the Mills have taken 550 bales in all, made up of 250 Khangaum at Rs. 202-4; and 100 each of Bolsa Ginned; old Wadhwan, at Rs. 177; and old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 187 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have again been steady in tone, but with only a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,180	bales.
Wheat...	20,995	owts.
Gingellyseed	7,525	,,
Groundnuts	1,592	,,
Castorseed	1,263	,,
Rice.....	16,752	,,

FREIGHTS remain quiet. The Eden Hall (s) has been berthed for Marseilles, at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a dull feeling at 1s. 1 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining practically unchanged thereat thoughout the day, with but very little business passing either way, the market closing quiet pending the allotment of Council Bills to-day, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 31-32d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic.....	...1s. 1 31-32d.	,,
Do. 2 months' sight	...1s. 2d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do.	...1·48¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been weak to-day and quotations have ruled at 105 1/8 for Money, and 104 7/8 for Account, though at the close 1-16 per cent. above these rates was named.

SHARES.—This market has remained quiet in tone with prices generally steady: but we note the following changes in our list this evening, Britannia Mill shares have declined Rs. 20; Star of India, Rs. 15; China, Rs. 10; and Empress, Rs. 5; while Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 35; and Lukhmidas, Rs. 10. In Press shares Volkarts have advanced Rs. 24. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour Mill have declined Rs. 60, and Delhi and Northern India have advanced Rs. 2. In Banks Commercial and Land Mortgage have declined Rs. 2; and Bank of Bombay, Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,460 per share.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

342-95—Hiralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadan vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

386-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadan—Hiralal and M.

315-94—Payne G and S—Trathadas Tijimull vs Kessow Kirakroi.

139-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhalshunker and K. and In

484-94—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Baboobhoy Baga.—Dikshit and H.

568-94—Dikshit and H—Nassarbhoy Caramsey vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chattoo—Thakurdas D and C.

432-94—Little and Co—Narrandas Karsandas vs Oodhowjee Visram and another—Edgelow and G. and Brown and M.

108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Oomer and another vs Lakhmibai and others—Edgelow and G.

430-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chhotalal and another vs Bhukundas Bhagtidas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Telloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.

106-95—James Peace—Balcrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)
For Consent Decree,
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

502-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayak Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-95—Dickshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Shirinbai and others—F A Little for Government and Craigie L an' O for 1st claimant—Dickshit and H, and Ardeshir H and D, for 3rd and 5th claimant—other claimants—In person.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednuger Cotton Press Co., Ld—Mooljee and R and Hiralal and M.

Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Co Ld—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarjee Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

518-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreeorishna and another—Khunderao M and Payne G and S

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—C Tyabally vs Abdool H Jewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.

17-94—Craigie L and O—The Manockji Petit Manfg Co, Ld, vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

396-94—Bhalshunker and K—Shamkorgar Keshorgar vs Kashigar Hiragar—Little and Co.

337-95—Tyabjee and Co—Mahomedali Dawoodjee vs Madar Jani Gowli—Shamrao Pandurang.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

15-95—Chitnis M and M—Tukaram Sukharam vs Parvatibai—Dikshit and D—(Testamentary Suit).

233-94—Edgelow and G—Dewraj Fakirji vs Haji Salley Mahomed Haji Mahomed and others.

221-1894-95—Crawford B and Co—Rowji Nanachand and another vs Lalji Mowji—Bhalshanker and K.

306-95—Payne G and S—Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji vs Peerbhoy Khakeebhoy and another—Little and Co.

426-95—Bicknell M and M—Nusserwanjee Byramjee Fakiree vs Shirinbai.

500-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdool Sultan vs Abdool Saccoor Hajee Abdool Latif—J C Cama.

592-94—Payne G and S—Hassum Allana and others vs Hajee Seedick Allana and others—M H Khan, Payne G and S, and Jehangir D.

569-94—Muljt and R Vithuldas Gohar and others—Dharamsee Ranchhand and another.

223-94—Bhalshanker and K—Narotam Candas vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow and G.

231-95—Crawford B and Co—Gomer bin Awad Sultan Nawas Jung vs Bhimjee Meghjee and others—Muljee and R M L Shroff and Ardesir H and D

355-95—Crawford B and Co—Lelladhur Purshotum and another vs Chagbai and others—Muljt and R.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nanay Peeroo Mahomed vs Albert Durst and others.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 7.

10 p.m. ... 76°4

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

6 a.m.	70°8
10 a.m.	74°2
2 p.m.	80°8
6 p.m.	81°7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EAGLES—January 4, at his residence, "The Eagles' Nest, Richmond Town, Bangalore, the wife of Henry Eagles, Assis'ant Comptroller, Mysore Government, of a daughter.

HARRIS—December 22, at Myingyan the wife of Lieut E W Harris, 3rd P L I, of a son.

LAZARUS—January 5, at St Thomas' Mount, the wife of Mr H S Lazarus, D P W, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOUGLAS—LUNSTERVILLE—December 18, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev R M Kirwan, assisted by the Rev P H Chapman, Archibald Philip Douglas, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Professor R K Douglas, British Museum, London, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel James B Dunsterville, C S I, Bo S C.

OTTMANN—HEREFORD—December 18, at All Saints', Dharwar, by the Rev W W Baillie, Guillaume Henri Ottmann, S M Railway, son of the late Adolphus Felix Ottmann, Sub-Engineer, P W D, and grandson of the late Guillaume Henri Ottmann, Professor of Music of Turn-out in Holland, to Sarah Mildred Hereford, niece of A S Naller, Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, S M Railway, Dharwar.

DEATHS.

GRAVES—January 2, at Mhow, of Pneumonia, Captain Aston Alexander Graves, I S C (20th Bombay Infantry), aged 35 years.

LAZARUS—January 5, at St Thomas' Mount, Elizabeth Louisa, the dearly beloved wife of Mr H S Lazarus, aged 36 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

THE man to whom popular applause is as the breath of his nostrils, depends for satisfaction on a fickle thing, liable to be dissipated by the strain of one single error of judgment on the part of its possessor. A fortnight ago Dr. Jameson stood very high in the estimation of his countrymen as a brave warrior and bold administrator; to-day he has fallen from that high pedestal, like Lucifer, never to rise again, and his fall is the result of one unwise decision. It is a very marked characteristic of the unfortunate administrator that when once he has decided upon a course of action, he resolutely pursues it; and his indomitable courage and perseverance have hitherto made him successful in the pursuit. It is a strange commentary on the events of the New Year in the Transvaal that an old medical friend of Dr. Jameson recently remarked of him that "he is one of the men who possesses that most precious of all qualities, instinctive and instant perception of the relation of means to ends, of the ends worth pursuing, and of the means which will secure them." The possession of these characteristics seems altogether incompatible with Dr. Jameson's action in taking six hundred men to wage war in a country where twenty thousand armed men could be brought in the field against him, and the most reasonable explanation of enigma thus presented is that the Administrator of Mashonaland formed the belief that the Uitlanders having appealed to him for help, were prepared to fight side by side with him for their liberties. But it would seem that the Uitlanders either retained a faith in the ultimate victory to be won by constitutional agitation, or were unable to adapt themselves to so dramatic a change in the situation as was afforded by Dr. Jameson's rapid march to their assistance. In the absence of full particulars, it is difficult to know whether they are to be admired for their self-restraint or to be condemned for not even relieving the hunger of a force that was risking everything on their behalf. Dr. Jameson himself asserts that his failure was due to the neglect of the Johanesburghers to send him the help they had promised, and on which he relied. He complains that they even allowed fresh supplies of amunition to be sent out to the Boers while his own was exhausted. We may wonder at the cool ingratitude shown by the foreign settlers in the Transvaal, but we must admit that from a diplomatic point of view their refusal to take up arms at what seemed a very opportune moment was most fortunate. Had they acted otherwise, the difficulties of a situation already very complicated would have been enormously increased. If British subjects had raised the standard of rebellion against a duly recognised and autonomous government, with the assistance of officers in the active list of Her Majesty's army, Great Britain must have promptly intervened and must have given tangible evidence of her disapproval of such conduct. This would have indefinitely delayed the grant of the reforms for which the foreign residents in the Transvaal have so long striven and which President Kruger has now promised to give.

Most commanders on finding that the help which they expected was being denied them would have turned back, but Dr. Jameson was the wrong man to retrace his steps before making an attempt to fulfil his mission. Similar daring on his part had been rewarded in the past, and it was the fault not of Dr. Jameson or his men, but that of the allies on whose help they were reckoning, that on this occasion it failed disastrously. The force fought against terrible odds with a bravery and determination which must appeal strongly to every Englishman in extenuation of the unwise impulse which prompted the hazardous enterprise. For thirty-six hours the brave little force fought with an army six times its own strength, and one moreover provided with artillery, and their Commander only yielded to the enemy because both his men and his horses were starving. In considering the prominent characteristics of a strong man whose career of administrative usefulness has been thus dramatically eclipsed, it is interesting to note that, like most of the men who have made their mark on the history of African development, Dr. Jameson had no military or official training in early life. It was no long anticipated project, but a sudden and unexpected opportunity which led Dr. Jameson to South Africa, seventeen years ago. At that time he had no idea whatever of becoming a leading figure on the stage of African politics, and went out on the prosaic errand of entering into partnership with a surgeon at Kimberley. At college young Jameson had been noted among tutors and students for his quiet manner, his quick recognition of facts, and his steady hard work, and he gained distinction in every class he had to attend. It was, therefore, only in accordance with the natural fitness of things that his medical career in Africa should be a distinguished one, and that he should soon become the chief practitioner in Northern South Africa. Singularly enough his two most eminent patients were President Kruger, the man whose stubborn resistance to reform is the cause of all this trouble, and Mr. Rhodes, the famous Imperialist who, while in no way a party to the late raid, has sympathetically shared in his friend's downfall by resigning the Premiership of Cape Colony. On forming the acquaintance of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes was prompt to recognise his mental endowments, and urged him to put them into application in the wider field of public affairs. The successful Doctor was too fond of his profession to readily relinquish it, and it was not without considerable pressure on Mr. Rhodes' part that he became an administrator, with results familiar to all.

In estimating the causes of Dr. Jameson's success in disposing of the serious dangers which threatened the new province of Mashonaland at the hands of Lobengula, and in administering the whole region of British East Africa south of the Equator, an old college friend has given the first place to his powers of concentration. The quality—admittedly one which is frequently the main secret of the achievements of master minds—is attributed to the great Pro-Consul by all who have come in contact with him and have published their views regarding him. He is a man of wide and deep capacity, but not of deep interests, and hence his ability is concentrated. Added to this great gift, the Doctor has shown himself possessed of intrepid courage, and of a capacity when the need arises for incessant labour and for constant hardship. It is the possession of physical and mental powers of no mean order which has enabled Dr. Jameson to accomplish so much. The Matabele campaign was so largely a military expedition that the military commanders have received perhaps too large a share of credit, for with the exception of the war details, the whole campaign was under the Administrator's direction and the credit of its success is really his. When Dr. Jameson was in England twelve months ago he explained his action in regard to the Matabele war in words which, coming as they do from too brave a man to pass himself off in false colours, are deserving of notice just now. "No one could have a greater horror of warfare than I have," said the Pro-Consul at a banquet given in his honour by the medical profession. "Before our late troubles I always hoped that the Matabele question would be settled without recurrence to force." Having explained that the fight arose in consequence of the fact that Lobengula's desire for peace was not shared by his tribesmen, whom he was unable to control, Dr. Jameson showed that it was during his own absence that events occurred which rendered hostilities absolutely necessary for the safety of Mashonaland. "We adopted the only possible method we could," continued Dr. Jameson. "No one could be more ready than I am to condemn a war or more reluctant to enter into one with these unfortunate races with whom we are brought into contact, and during the three preceding years we had done everything we could to avoid one. But we were driven into it." This justification—held to be needless by friends best acquainted with his humane disposition—is worth quoting at a time, when Mr. Labouchere and his friends will be pointing to Dr. Jameson's latest act as affording proof of their contention that he is a cruel and heartless Imperialist. But whatever men of this school may believe, the majority of his countrymen will refuse to forget the value of Dr. Jameson's services to the British Empire in the past, because of the deplorable error of the present. They will realise that years of constant and pressing work in isolated tropical districts, and in the midst of savage races, are not to be despised, because in an evil hour the correctness of judgment which has invariably characterised Dr. Jameson forsook him, and he entered into a wild adventure which, amongst other deplorable results, has put a stop to his career of distinguished usefulness.

WAR and rumours of war have perturbed people even so far away as the Straits Settlements, and the defences of Singapore are discovered to be inadequate. The local paper declares the subject of the adequacy or inadequacy of the defences of such an important coaling station as Singapore to be one of vital consequence, not only to the inhabitants of the colony, but to the whole British Empire! It is astonishing how important these little places imagine themselves to be. Every little frog desires to puff itself out to the size of an ox, forgetting the fate of the one in the fable. And the people of Singapore, who only the other day were crying out against the military contribution, now cry more loudly for forts and guns and torpedo-boats. The first necessity of Singapore is declared to be a torpedo fleet to assist the forts and forces already on the island, as the surroundings of Singapore are extremely favourable naturally for torpedo defensive warfare; indeed, far-seeing nature might almost have formed the coral reefs and intricate channels in view of the invention of torpedoes. Then the fact that Johore Strait is left open to navigation without forts at either end, and no torpedo-boats to repel any attack from that quarter, is regarded as an invitation to the enemy to land at the back of the island and fight the question out on *terra firma*, "always making their goal the coal sheds in order to destroy the coal, for, the coal once destroyed, an enemy would not desire to hold Singapore during war time even if they could." Then there are many other dangers in Singapore which only just appear to have been recognised. Malay fishermen are not above taking bribes, and if captured, though they might hesitate to pilot the enemy's vessels from fear or favour, they might for "bakshish" be induced to guide an enemy's ships straight into port. This of course could be prevented by torpedo-boats. But there is still a greater difficulty to be contended with. A heavy though not extensive fog hangs over the town of Singapore very frequently in the morning, sometimes for ten or fourteen days consecutively. These fogs, we are told, descend suddenly on the town directly the sun is above the horizon, though they rarely extend much beyond the harbour limits, and are most frequent during the monsoon changes and for two months of the South West monsoon. Under cover of such a fog, and just outside its limits, says our contemporary, the enemy's fleet could approach in comparative safety close to the forts and shell the town, being in position to know their exact distance from the forts, while the defending forces could only judge of the enemy's position by sound, and would, therefore, have to fire at an invisible target. How they propose to deal with the fogs is not known, so we presume they would employ torpedo boats outside the fog-line ready to engage the enemy. But the ideas of the Singapore writer are very much befogged altogether, one thing only being clear, that its policy is to create a panic, and that while the panic prevails the expense of strengthening the fortifications should be incurred.

SIR CLEMENTI SMITH, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, in an after-dinner speech, the other day, took occasion to foreshadow the future of Malaya. Already progress is being made in the work of bringing the small states more under our control and directly under British protectorate. Alluding to the Protected Malay States, to whose method of administration we referred last week, Sir Clementi said he was delighted to know that the great confederation of all the states is now a practical thing, which has been settled upon, and will shortly be brought into fact. He then went further, apologetically expressing a hope that he was not trenching on delicate ground when he said that as regarded the Malay Peninsula it was the beginning of a far larger scheme. We are told we may anticipate in the future that a British protectorate will extend to other places which unfortunately now are under Siamese influence. Sir Clementi Smith disclaimed any ill-will towards the Siamese Government or people, but he thought that the more they confined themselves to the proper limits of their own empire the better it would be for the rest of the world. Everyone who has had an opportunity of reading what has taken place in the Malay Peninsula, must have seen that there has been a distinct encroachment of Siamese influence upon States which originally were independent. In the Malay Peninsula he held they should have a protected area from Burma southwards, and they should have a great kingdom which would be excellent in every possible way in promoting British interests. And this is the avowed policy of the Straits Government and all our representatives in Malaya.

A SERVICE paper runs wild on the subject of Karachi, and apparently under the belief that Earl Spencer's recent meeting there with Lord Sandhurst was quite accidental, moralises on the incident. The meeting, says our contemporary, has once more drawn attention to "the rising importance of the port of Scinde." Things have changed of late years in that part of the world, the military paper just discovered, and "it is hardly too much to claim that no part of India has been more benefited by our rule than has the military sea

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAUSE OF DR. JAMESON'S FAILURE.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Dr. Jameson's raid is still unaccountable, and a strict enquiry is generally demanded into the causes which led to it.

Reuter's special correspondent has interviewed Dr. Jameson in the Pretoria jail. The Doctor states that he failed in his object because the Johannesburghers never sent him the help which they had promised and on which he relied, and that they even allowed fresh supplies of ammunition to be sent out to the Boers while his own was exhausted.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY THE BRITISH.

SQUADRON ORDERED TO DELAGOA BAY.

The British Government have ordered the immediate commission of an additional Flying Squadron of six warships to the Naval force going to Delagoa Bay.

RUMOURED REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS.

It is also stated that the British troops in South Africa are to be reinforced.

THE FRENCH PRESS IN FAVUOR OF ENGLAND.

The leading French papers, in discussing the situation, are decidedly veering round in favour of England.

GERMAN MACHINATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It is believed that Germany has for some time past been maturing schemes to arrest the progress of British ascendency in South Africa.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

An official telegram has been received at the Colonial Office stating that Sir Hercules Robinson will discuss everything with President Kruger to-day.

Private telegrams from the Transvaal are still four days late.

THE STATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

According to the latest advices the Provisional Government at Johannesburg still held the town after the amistice was concluded.

THE JOHANNESBURGHERS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

The Johannesburg Reform Committee have laid down their arms, and are confiding their interests to Sir Hercules Robinson, who is now at Pretoria.

PROPOSED COMPLETE AUTONOMY FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Snethlage, the Consul-General for the Transvaal at the Hague, who is now in Berlin, has telegraphed to the Transvaal Consul at Brussels that it is necessary to establish complete autonomy for the Transvaal Republic.

DEFEAT OF SLAVE TRADERS IN NYASSALAND.

Advices have been received that the Sikhs and natives under Major Edwards defeated Zarafi, the Nyassaland slave-trader, at the beginning of November.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The death is announced of Sir Julian Goldsmid.

INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

In addition to the 8th Madras Infantry, who have been moved from Bangalore to Barrackpore, the 7th Bombay Infantry has been ordered to move from Raipur and Sambulpur to Jubbulpur, and the 12th Bombay Infantry from Kampti to Saugor.

The following Infantry reliefs have in consequence been ordered during the current season :—1st Bengal Infantry, Peshawar to Jhansi ; 8th Bengal, to Nowgong ; 2nd Madras, to Raipur and Sambulpur ; 7th Madras, to Kamptee and Sitabaldi ; and 19th Bombay, to Poona.

A JUDGESHIP FOR MR. STARLING.

It is rumoured that Mr. M. H. Starling, of the Bombay bar, will succeed Mr. Justice Pigott, of the Calcutta High Court.

LATER.

It is further rumoured that the appointment of Mr. M. H. Starling to the Calcutta bench is most unfavourably regarded by the bar here. While admitting the injustice done to Mr. Starling in appointing Mr. Strachey to the vacant judgeship of Bombay recently, it is felt that that is no reason why the authorities should seek to compensate him and allay the discontent thus evoked among his professional brethren in Bombay by perpetrating further injustice to the Calcutta bar.

APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant Ross, Gurkha Rifles, is gazetted extra A.-D.-C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The Government of India have ruled that officers and non-commissioned officers shall be allowed full travelling allowance for horses when moving between Burma and India.

FOREST SCHOOLS.

The new rules for admission to the Imperial Forest Schools in Dehra Doon have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

In a final despatch just received the Secretary of State has approved of the proposals of the Indian Government relating to new regulations to be published consequent on the unification of the Indian Medical Service.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

RANGOON, JAN. 8.

At to-day's meeting of the Port Commissioners, plans and estimates were received for the new Port Trust Office, which will cost two lakhs of rupees.

THE RECENT COLLISION CASE.

To-day, the hearing of the collision case in which the tug Mary was badly damaged by the British India steamer Meanatchy was concluded, the action brought by the tug being dismissed with costs, as the assessors held that the tug should not have anchored so close to the pilot brig, and that she did not keep a proper look-out. The sum claimed as damages was over Rs. 13,000.

BURMA NEWS.

It is reported that anxiety is felt as to the safety of the Ways party from Assam and Mogaung of the escort ordered to proceed up the Hukong Valley. The Burma officials, however, do not credit the report, but it is known that an ex-official of the Mogaung, a Burman, is in or near the valley with several hundred followers. It is possible that the Kachins will resent the idea of constructing a line through the valley. Probably the fact that the railway was the undoubted cause of the Wuntho outbreak, explains the currency given to the present report.

COLONEL BABINGTON PEILE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 8.

Colonel Babington Peile, Commandant, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, has vacated the command from to-day, and left for Bombay *en route* to England this evening. Colonel Peile was a most energetic and zealous officer and was a thorough soldier. He was liked very much. He was the founder of the Bombay Infantry mess in Poona. Prior to his leaving Poona an evening party was given in his honour to-day, by Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, at Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, where a select party assembled. The health of the host was taken, and in response he thanked the guests. After the distribution of flowers the party dispersed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 8.

Orient steamer Orizaba from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 12-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	105⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61½
Bar Silver	30 9-16

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Macrae, under the command of Captain T. Hill, was proceeding out of the Prince's Dock entrance on her voyage to Trieste and Venice, at about 2 a.m., yesterday, when she collided with the Wilson Line steamer Mikado, which was lying at her moorings on the south-west of the outgoing vessel. The Mikado sustained slight damage to one of her plates. The Clan Macrae, having also been damaged, was obliged to put back into Prince's Dock for repairs. She will require a new plate and hawse pipe on the starboard side. The repairs have already been taken in hand by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Hepworth. The officer expects the boat to proceed on the journey to Trieste and Venice on or about the 11th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Dr. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. There were also present : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

RE-APPROPRIATION OF SAVINGS.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to the re-appropriation of savings accrued on different Loan Works for (1) adjustment of advances made for certain works, and (2) execution of certain new works.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation that sanction be given to the re-appropriation of savings, aggregating Rs. 381,325, accrued in different loan works, as per statements attached to the letter for (1) the adjustment of the sums aggregating Rs. 85,535 already advanced from 1892-93 to 1894-95 from surplus cash balance ; (2) the carrying out of new works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,89,455, including Rs. 9,905 for supervising establishment.

BUTCHERS DEMANDING BLOOD.

The next item on the agenda was letter from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on petition to the Corporation, dated 1st November last, from butchers, alleging that the blood of the animals slaughtered at the Bandora slaughter-houses is primarily the applicants' property, and asking for the same.

It was resolved to inform the Corporation that the Commissioner reported that in a petition addressed to him the applicants requested that the proceeds of the right of utilizing the blood might be paid to them for charitable purposes, but that such request could not be granted and that the right of utilizing the blood had been sold for a period of three years as sanctioned by the Corporation in a resolution of theirs. That at the expiration of the present contract the applicants could tender for the contract, but that under no circumstances could the butchers' contention to the right to the blood be allowed as in the interest of sanitation it was imperative that the Municipality should arrange for and control the removal of blood at the slaughter-houses.

THE LONG PERIOD OF CONTRACTS.

The Committee next discussed Resolution of the Corporation as under :—"That the question of the proposed contract for three years with Mr. Bhojabhoy Allarakhia for the supply of grain, grass, &c., be referred back to the Standing Committee with the expression of the Corporation's opinion that the contract should be for one year only. That the Standing Committee be asked to report to the Corporation whether it is feasible to accept a tender for one year only.

The Municipal Commissioner regretted that the Corporation did not accept their recommendation for receiving the tender for three years, because the rates of the articles at which the tenders were annually accepted by the Municipality for the last five years were larger than those demanded in the tender now proposed to be accepted. The Commissioner then read out the rates and placed the figures before the Committee.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji suggested that the average rates of the last five years should be forwarded to the Corpor on to enable them to compare the rates mentioned ... the present contract.

Mr. Shroff remarked that the acceptance of the tender for three years involved an element of speculation.

The Chairman observed that Mr. Shroff's argument cut both ways.

Mr. Ibrahim said that at this rate the element of speculation was involved in every contract entered into by the Municipality for a period longer than twelve months.

Mr. Vincent humourously put in that Mr. Shroff's argument also introduced an element of speculation, as he hoped the rates would be cheaper in future.

It was then resolved that the Corporation be informed that in the Committee's opinion the tender should be accepted at rates set forth in the previous resolution. That from the tabular statement appended to this resolution of the average prices paid for such supplies during the past five years it would be seen that the rates now recommended were considerably below those rates. That it would be feasible to accept a tender for twelve months only, but that the Committee were of opinion that it would not be advantageous to accept it for that period.

After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Perim Obock interrupted.

Owing to pressure of State traffic private and press telegrams to South Africa are subject to delay of three or four days.

Eastern and South African Company announce that telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic are not being accepted (South African Republic and Transvaal are identical.)

Telegrams for San Salvador, are subject to Government control.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	11	29 a.m.	75	45
Teheran	8	2	30 p.m.	...	38
Suez	8	3	.. ..	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 8th January, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	...	1
" Karachi	..	10	..	4
" Madras	...	19	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

NATURALLY enough the principal topic of conversation in the City, both in the Money and Stock markets, continues to be the Message of President Cleveland, and many are disposed to view the position created thereby as much more serious than was at first supposed. Not that there is any alarm with regard to the possibility of actual hostilities—that is considered by most practically out of the question ; but it is generally recognised that the feeling of distrust engendered must for some time to come have an adverse effect on trade, while fears are entertained that the currency of the United States will get into a more serious muddle than ever. Yesterday another large amount in gold was ordered for shipment, and it is estimated that on Saturday between four and five million dollars will be withdrawn for export to Europe, also that the exports during the next few weeks will be on such a scale as to reduce the United States Treasury Reserve to below ten millions sterling. It is abundantly clear, therefore, that further money will have to be obtained from somewhere. The Government may elect to raise money in the States by the sale of short-dated bonds, but the *Daily Telegraph* understands that negotiations are pending on the Continent for the issue of an American Government Three per Cent. loan for ten millions sterling, with the interest specifically payable in gold. This may be so, for it is not likely that people in this country will at present take any new issue that may be made on behalf of the United States Government. The message in short has produced a feeling of unsettlement which it may take some time to allay. It is feared that before a satisfactory solution of the difficulty is arrived at the market will experience a period of suspense with occasional alarms which will be anything but conducive to stability. Another factor which induced sales of American Railway securities was the expectation that considerable difficulty will now be experienced in bringing out the various new issues of capital contemplated by American Railroad Companies. The currency position, too, it is feared, may become even worse than it is at present, owing to the uneasiness which will doubtless lead to further exports of gold from the United States. A large shipment has already been arranged for Saturday, and will probably be followed by further amounts. Altogether, then, although no one is apprehensive of a war between the two countries, the position is regarded as a "nasty" one. Another result of the President's Message is expected to be a check to the business carried on between the two countries which will naturally upset the recent calculations that the deficiency in the American national accounts for the current fiscal year would reach a total of £3,400,000. If trade is hampered to any considerable extent, which appears more than likely, this amount would be considerably increased. That fears are entertained on the other side, as well as here, that the President's Message will have an adverse effect on trade is evidenced by the fact that the New York Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting for next week to discuss the matter. Of course what the feeling of the majority is remains to be seen, but some members, it is reported, state that Mr. Cleveland's Message "has produced a situation which threatens their material interests. Much disappointment is caused by this outlook for trade, more particularly as the business of the country has for some time past been showing signs of improvement. The effect on the market for American Railroads cannot be other than very unfavourable. For years past American Railroad securities have been distrusted, and the public has had little or nothing to do with them on this side, while speculation has been on a comparatively small scale. There had of late, however, been a growing disposition to take a more active interest in the market, chiefly owing to the more encouraging trade reports and also the increased earnings of the railways, and just prior to the receipt of the Message the market for American railroad shares and bonds presented a firmer appearance than for some time previously. But with the addition of strained political relations to the already existing unsatisfactory currency position, the market has entirely broken away, not only for shares, but also for bonds, many of the second and third rate latter descriptions being yesterday practically unsaleable.

The letter which Lord George Hamilton wrote in response to the request that a deputation from Lancashire might wait upon him has now been published. In it the Secretary of State controverts the assumption that since the adjournment of Parliament little has been done either here or in India in the direction of investigating the complaints of Lancashire or in formulating the alterations which may be necessary to ensure beyond question that the duties are not protective in their operation. Both here and in India the question has ever been before the Government, and substantial advance has been made towards placing the duties upon a more satisfactory footing. To adjust the duties levied by the Customs externally and those obtained by Excise internally so as to make them identical in their incidence and operation upon so vast and varying an industry as that connected with weaving and spinning cotton is no easy task. "I should only add to the inherent difficulties" remarks Lord George Hamilton "if I were to say prematurely anything that either in India or here would increase existing irritation or mar or postpone the settlement that should and can be arrived at." The telegram from the Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* published in the leading journal last Monday has attracted considerable attention, more especially in regard to the proposals of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners. Associations to equalise the import and Excise duties by freeing all cloths and yarns below 20s. and rendering dutiable all cloths and yarns above that denomination. Upon this proposal the *Manchester Guardian* remarks :—"Import duties, even if effectively countervailed by Excise, will increase the cost of Lancashire goods to the Indian consumer and proportionately handicap the trade ; and the pernicious principle of indirect taxation as a means of meeting Budget deficits will have been definitely re-established in India. No one can presume to say where the application of this weak and retrograde fiscal device will end. Moreover we may anticipate an abundant crop of Custom-house disputes, for how are the tax collectors to ascertain that any of the vast number of bales and cases of cotton yarns and goods that enter India are absolutely above or absolutely below 20's ? Nothing but an approximate guess can be hoped for, and therefore the device is as clumsy as any that could be easily imagined. The proposed settlement if adopted will, however, have one merit—it will leave the course clear on the one hand for those who see some remedy for the evils of the situation in a more effective control of Indian expenditure, and on the other hand for those who know that there can be no final remedy except in an equitable solution of the world-wide monetary and exchange question to press for the reforms they respectively advocate. The mere removal of the protective features of the duties as at present imposed will be some measure of justice to Lancashire, but it is a delusion to suppose that it will leave the financial, industrial or commercial position healthy, or even tolerable."

A recent issue of the *Economist* contains a long letter upon China Grass vs. Jute, written by Mr. E. Lembecke. The letter was prompted by an article upon "Jute Mills in India"—and a reference therein made to the possible extinction of the jute industry of Dundee. The writer says :—"There is another and better fibre, and a much more valuable industry, waiting to take its place. China grass (Ramie) is now very much in the same condition—as uncared for, struggling infant—as jute was when Dundee took it up into her fostering care, under which it has grown into the mighty industry we now see both here and in India. What Dundee has so successfully accomplished for jute, she can do just as well for China grass, especially as the machinery now in use for jute can easily, and at no great expense, be adapted to the treatment of China grass. Nor will Dundee be so easily robbed of this industry when once established, for China grass requires just that skilled labour (plentiful in Dundee) which is so difficult to obtain in Calcutta for example. Besides, China grass is far more worthy of manufacturing skill and administrative ability which have done so much for jute, and will eventually be much the more remunerative. For the qualities of the two fibres hardly bear comparison. Jute is in every sense the poorest of all fibres ; it is so weak and perishable that it is fit for nothing but bags and packing canvas, hardly more durable than paper—to be used once and then thrown away. China grass, on the contrary, is the best of all fibres—the strongest, finest, most durable, bears best the ordeal of water and of bleaching agents, and at the same time surpasses them all in lustre and beauty. Jute has, however, one advantage, an important one in these days—it is much cheaper than China grass, at least in first cost. The present price of jute is £11 to £12 per ton ; China grass, £28 per ton (or, in a crude state of Ramie ribbon), £18 per ton. In the first place, the present demand is so small and capricious that prices are no guide at all. Next, comparing China grass with jute as to grower's cost, we find that jute only yields one crop a year, whereas China grass yields four ; jute is an annual, and requires sowing every year ; China grass is a perennial, sown once for all, which sends up new shoots from the same root, crop after crop, and year after year. Again, the cultivation of jute is practically confined to the Ganges valley, and is not capable of much extension ; its price is, therefore, more likely to rise than fall, while it is certain that the whole industry, under present conditions, will soon reach its utmost practical limit. China grass, on the contrary, may be profitably cultivated in China, India, Egypt, and the shores of the Mediterranean, Mexico, Southern United States, and the greater part of South America, not to mention Java, Borneo, &c., so that its area of production is practically boundless, and could supply alone the wants of the world if no other fibre existed."

Tabular comparisons of freight rates for the last three and a half years have been published by a Glasgow paper and the contrast, it is argued, shows that in this respect, at least, there has been no improvement in the marine carrying trade. The quoted paper takes a despondent view. The year which is now nearing its end, it is remarked, has been one which will not readily be forgetten by the shipowner. It opened with a gloomy outlook, and "probably a worse year than the present has not been experienced by the oldest in the business." The outward rates as well as the homeward have been miserable. In regard to the outward rates, the East and the Mediterranean tell a tale of unprecedented depression ; coals from Cardiff to Genoa at 6s. 6d., Malta 5s., and Odessa 6s., or to the East Indian ports at 10s. 6d. make this apparent. Of late years low outward rates have been taken to secure paying ones homeward—but the homeward rates have been as low as ever. The Atlantic States ports have been this year, and indeed for the last three, in a miserable condition, and in proof of this the rate of 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter for grain is mentioned as the prevailing rate to the United Kingdom. San Francisco has ruled about 27s. 6d., Portland, Oregon, 31s. 3d., and nitrate ports 21s. 3d. No one can say that these rates are in the least degree paying—indeed "10s. per ton more would be required to show a fair return." Bombay at 13s., Kurrachee 13s. 6d., Calcutta 20s., and rice ports 22s. 6d., present "a melancholy spectacle." Low as these rates are, they have been lower during the year, and from Bombay cargo has been taken at 7s. per ton. The Black Sea has been as disappointing as the East ; Odessa at 9s. 6d., the Danube at 12s., and Sulina at 9s. 6d. are about as miserable as could be conceived. Everyone having an interest in shipping knows well that he is "passing through an experience never before known." It may be fairly called a crisis, and unfortunately no one can tell when it will be over. The present appearance, indicates a continuance of this crisis for a lengthened period. The tonnage afloat is enormously in excess of the world's requirements, and so long as this continues we cannot see that there will be an improvement. Not only is the present excess considerable, but it is being added to month after month. The Board of Trade returns show this very conclusively, and the year will close with about 700,000 effective tons more than we had in January last, and that, too, after deducting losses, &c. Besides, there were sales to foreigners of about 300,000 tons. Altogether the situation is gloomy and unpromising.

The Bank of England is about to apply for the supplemental charter in accordance with the powers given to it when the new terms for the remuneration of the Bank for the management of the National Debt were settled by the Act of 1892. This supplemental charter is to simplify the various Acts governing the internal affairs of the Bank, but one or two modifications proposed are of public interest. Under this supplemental charter it will be possible to transfer Bank stock, excluding dividend, after the balance for the dividend has been struck. This will place Bank stock in the same category as Consols, and the transfer books will not be closed as hitherto until the payment of the dividend. Another proviso is to do away with two of the quarterly meetings now held—viz., those in July and December ; so that in future there will be only two meetings in the year of Bank proprietors, namely, those in March and September, for the "making of a dividend." A further modification is a proposal to abolish the old rule under which after an interval of three days a ballot must be taken whenever there is any question of increasing the dividend.

There appears to have been latterly an opinion current in the United States that the revival of exporters of gold has been a consequence of the anxiety due to the re-opening of the Eastern question. The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* refers to this opinion as an illusion. "If our gold exports were to the Continent," remarks the New York paper referred to, in its issue of December 7, "it might be difficult to prove to the satisfaction of everyone that there was not some unknown inducement drawing them. But all the gold we ship now seems to go to the Bank of England, and surely the Bank of England is not short or in any great stress for that metal. Only two years ago the current week that Bank reported its gold holdings at £25,677,882. In the week ending to-day, our cable says, it reported them at £44,338,765, or an increase of £18,660,883, which reckoned at $5 to a pound would make the increase in two years $93,304,415. The same cable says that the gain this week from imports—that is in excess of exports—was £1,908,000. Can any one fancy there is any evidence of scarcity in such a stock or that it indicates any need for or desire to have our gold ? The whole truth plainly is, we are driving the metal from us, and by contrast it seeks the safest place on earth to rest in. Of course this explanation which is to some extent true, may be elaborated. The various civilised Governments of the world have for some years past been preaching that the only "sound" commodity, the only commodity which can be relied on to increase rather than diminish in exchangeable value, is gold. They have been taking this metal, as distinct from every other form of wealth, under their special patronage and have proportionately been discrediting every other commodity, every other mode of investiment, and every other form of currency whether silver or paper. Under such circumstances there is naturally a disposition to hoard the specially favoured product, and accumulation at the Bank of England is merely a form of hoarding. It is not a question of relative plenty or scarcity ; hoarding implies increased value, which is rather a proof of scarcity real or anticipated than of abundance.

The traffic of the new Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which connects the North Sea and the Elbe with the Baltic at Kiel, has of late, according to the Hamburg correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph*, not only not increased but, on the contrary, has diminished, although the recent gales have made the alternate passage through the Kattegat a disagreeable one. The tariff is said to be too high to induce trading steamers to take the new route, but apart from this, there are many persons in Hamburg who hold the opinion that the canal will never have a large traffic.

It is stated that the German Government proposes to increase the annual subsidy paid to the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company in consideration of the purchase of larger steamers for the trade with the Far East.

UNDER the heading of "Spanish Art," in the exhibition announced to open immediately after Christmas at the New Gallery, will be included examples of the "arts of Spain from early mediæval times, together with Moorish art of the Peninsula to the present day." The principal exhibits are to be paintings, drawings, bronzes, manuscripts, illuminated missals, carvings, embroidery, metal work of all kinds, textiles, armour, pottery, &c. When one remembers, says "The Amateur Photographer," how conservative a nation Spain has been, and what a wealth of art must be stored away in its multitude of cathedrals and monasteries, one can well look forward to this display with the liveliest anticipations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE improvement in the Viceroy's condition continues, and his Excellency is making steady progress to recovery.

SIR EDWARD BUCK proceeds to Assam this week on his tour of special duty connected with agricultural progress.

THE preliminary estimates for the Budget, 1896-97, are now being prepared, being due to reach the Financial Department on the 25th instant.

MR. RIBBENTROP, Inspector-General of Forests, returns from furlough towards the end of March, when Mr. Hill, who is now officiating, will probably take furlough.

MR. JUSTICE PIGOT of the Calcutta High Court will retire from the Bench in March next. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy will rejoin the Court on return from leave early in the same month.

THE site for the new cantonment on the Mekong line of communication has been fixed on the highlands 40 miles west of the Takaw ferry. Fort Stedman will probably be given up as a military post eventually.

A SUIT of some importance has been decided in the Court of the 2nd Sub-Judge of Alipur, in which Sir Sourendro Mohun Tagore claimed from Government the proprietory right to the land in the Saugor Island on which the annual Saugor Mela is held. The Court granted a decree in favour of Government, but permited his Highness to hold the Mela on payment of the cost of the arrangements.

SANCTION has been given to the proposal of the Government of India that the Chief Engineers of the Military Works Department, whose appointments were especially sanctioned for the Madras and Bombay Commands, should be considered eligible for appointment to the Bengal and Punjab Commands.

MR. PRATT, District Judge of Alipur, has disposed of the appeal in which Mr. R. D'Cruz, the informer in the recent Excise prosecution, was fined Rs. 100 by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of some implements. The Judge quashed the conviction on the ground that the lower Court had given a decision in favour of the appellant, acquitting him of a similar charge. The fine was remitted.

THE Madras Government has decided to recognise the Sanitary Engineer's Department by placing the construction of all work under Public Works officials and abolishing the present executive establishment under the Sanitary Engineer. It was also proposed to grade the latter officer in the Public Works Department, but this was subsequently negatived, and the Sanitary Engineer will continue to hold an independant position somewhat analogous to that of the Consulting Architect.

THE headquarters of the Fourth Burma Circle Public Works is to be transferred from Tounghoo to Rangoon, which will thus become the administrative centre of both First and Fourth Circles. Mandalay is already the headquarters of the Superintending Engineers of the Second and Third Circles as well as of the Irrigation Circle. It may be presumed that there are good reasons locally for so much concentration, but it would seem rather inconsistent with effective supervision.

A LARGE increase took place last year in the number of Mahomedans in Bengal attending places of instruction. The absolute school attendance went up by nearly 100,000, and the Mohamedan percentage upon the total attendance in the province increased from 28·8 to 29·7. Sir Alfred Croft attributes these figures to the fact that the years was an exceptionally prosperous one for agriculturists, to which class the Mahomedans largely belong. That the quality of the students' work has kept pace with the improvement in their numbers is evident from the returns of the various University and departmental examinations during the year under report. These show that 6,466 Mohamedan candidates were successful in 1895, as compared with 4,854 in 1894. Certaily only seventeen gained the B. A. degree last year as against twenty-six the previous year ; but we need not break our hearts because there are a few B.A.'s the less. Quite the contrary.

MR. D. JOSCELYNE, Superintending Engineer of the First Circle, P. W. D., in Burma, will we understand, succeed Mr. A. J. Hughes as Chief Engineer in the Central Provinces on the latter taking up his new appointment as Municipal Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation.

MAJOR SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, of the Blues who is now a prisoner at Pretoria in the hands of the Boers, has says a contemporary) been a conspicuous instance of one of those careers of mingled sport, adventure and service that are typical of an age when a man may be equally well-known as an explorer of wilds and on the pavements of Pall Mall. He succeeded very young in life by the death of his father, who in his time had been a prominent Bombay Civilian, to the baronetcy and great wealth, and after a course of Eton and Cambridge joined the Horse Guards, with whom he served in Egypt during the campaign against Arabi in 1882. Afterwards he returned to London and took up sport and racing, and was successful in winning the Derby in 1884, with Harvester. But Africa had established a hold upon him that was not to be shaken off. He visited it again and again on shooting expeditions in which fabulous bags were made, and finally, after having in the meantime shared in the Nile campaign, he threw in his lot, and if report says right, a considerable part of his fortunes, with the British South Africa Chartered Company. He was one of the pioneers of Mashonaland, having accompanied the expedition under Mr. Selous, which cut the road to Fort Salisbury in 1890, in command of a detachment of police. The great African hunter, writing of Sir John Willoughby in this connection, says that "he must take an honourable place among those to whose energy and capacity the present rapid development of Mashonaland is due. I was always struck not only with Sir John's energy and activity, but with the thoroughness with which he always carried out whatever he was engaged upon. And I feel sure that if Mashonaland is the country which we believe it to be, he will bring to a successful issue the great enterprises on which he is now engaged. No one has a firmer belief in his integrity, energy and ability than myself, and I trust he may one day reap a rich reward for the faith that is in him, and the way he has backed it." Though apparently he has been engaged in Mashonaland almost continuously for the last five or six years, Sir John Willoughby is not even seconded on the list of his regiment.

MAJOR LOTHAIRE obtained a decisive victory in the Lulualorg district, on Oct. 18, over the insurgent forces in the Congo Free State, and, according to an official despatch, the insurrection is now definitely quelled.

SIR WILLIAM FRASER in his Recollections of Napoleon III. relates the following anecdote of the visit to London of the Emperor and Empress. "My brother, the late Lieutenant-General Keith Fraser, says Sir William, commanded the escort which brought the Emperor and the Empress through the City to the West End. Opposite to the Mansion House the pressure was enormous: my brother, who was riding close to the carriage, observed a man dressed as a labourer, who pertinaciously insisted upon placing his hand on the upper edge of the door of the open carriage occupied by the Sovereigns. Of course the strictest orders had been given to present anything like personal access ; after speaking several times to this persistent proletaire, my brother gave him a broad hint by thrusting the point of his sword through his hat, and throwing it away some distance over the heads of the crowd. The man took but little notice ; as he still retained his position, Captain Fraser did his duty by giving him a violent kick with his left boot in the centre of his back. The man still held on. The servant, who was on the seat at the back of the carriage, lent forward ; and whispered, 'The head of the detectives, sir.'"

MEDICAL REFORM IN INDIA.

DR. BAHADHURJI AT THE CONGRESS.

IN moving the Medical Reform Resolution at the Congress last week, Dr. Bahadhurji made a speech on the above subject in which he stated the policy of the reformers. In order that military members of the medical profession may learn the views of their antagonists we give Dr. Bahadhurji's remarks in full :—

This time, two years ago, I had the privilege to address my educated brethren from all India on this subject, at their yearly convention at Lahore. And it is a matter for sincere congratulation that within this short period the subject, by reason of its importance and urgency, has not only occupied a fair share of public thought, but secured to itself that measure of interest and sympathy in influential circles which bids us hope for a speedy adoption of the great reform. It would be idle and foolish to suggest that all that we have said and done to promote the cause we have at heart has been in a spirit of pure opposition or unreasoning hostility to our Government. On the contrary, it has been in a spirit of friendliness, and out of regard for the good Government of the country that we have pointed out and prayed for the removal of those serious blots in the medical administration of the country, which, besides being prajudicial to the interest of the public and the cause of medical science, do such gross injustice to the real intentions and policy of our Government. For we cannot for a moment imagine that a Government based on the principle of humanity and righteousness, as the British Government undoubtedly is, would deliberately set to work to rear up its hospitals and medical colleges, and its scientific institutions solely or primarily for the purpose of quartering their supernumerary medical soldiers, or "military medical reserve," as it is fondly called by some. And yet that is exactly the state of things that has worked itself out in regard to the medical administration of the country. And I am not so sure that we ourselves are not to blame to some extent, at any rate, for not having drawn due attention to the root of the whole evil, namely, the anomalous constitution of the military and the civil medical services, at its birth, or at least before it grew to such large proportions. Maybe, there was no Congress then, or that evils at their early beginnings remain unnoticed, because of their small dimensions. I need not once again enter into the details of our subject, which, as you already know, has an important bearing on that vexed and vexing item of military expenditure, and on the cause of medical education and science, the progress of which forms at once the pride and glory of every civilized administration. As you are all aware, the military element played an important part in almost every State department in the early history of our Government. But as time wore on the various departments shook off their military connection, and began to lead independent lives. Only, unfortunately, the civil medical department of the State has yet to do it, and conform itself to the requirements of the times. Military medical men in the country—and they were then the only available medical men versed in Western medical science—had to be requisitioned in the beginning for the organization of the medical department of the State ; and the country owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the illustrious members of the military Indian medical service, who helped Government to build up the early beginnings of the various departments of medical relief and science, with devotion to the cause of their science and loyalty to the interests of suffering humanity. The system of obtaining military medical loans for the work of the civil medical department was, no doubt, a necessity in the early times ; but whatever its necessity then, with the rapid expansion and development of the various and special branches of the civil medical department, the military loan system ought to have stopped. Why, the military medical department wants for its own work only about half the number of men that it lends to the civil branch. This very growth of the civil department, let alone its growing needs, pleads for its independent life and recruitment suited to its wants. And here again be it acknowledged to the lasting credit of those great and good members of the military medical service itself, who, rising superior to all considerations of mere selfish service gains, plainly and boldly said "No," when the question was directly put to them by their leader, who seemed to have more regard for the interest of his service than his science and his profession,—whether they would like all medical and scientific appointments to be reserved for members of their service. Unfortunately, however, their voice was not heeded, and the anomalous system took birth and grew. And what has this system come to mean in these days ? I will not speak to you here in my own words about it, but will speak to you in the words of Mr. Ernest Hart, an eminent authority who, as you are all aware, has spoken them after he saw things with his own eyes, and made a personal study of the question last year in our country. The military medical men, says Mr. Hart, had learnt their work as army surgeons at Netley, but what preparation had they made for the diverse duties which came within the range of the Government medical service in India ? The Indian medical service man seems to be expected by Government to be fit for any post that may be vacant—he is assumed to be equally fit to be in charge of a lunatic asylum, and, in the capacity of sanitary commissioner, to supervise the sanitation of a province, though the chances are that he has had no special training for either post. It is a bizaare and stereotyped system, under which man who are trained for work of one kind are put to work of quite another kind, and work their way up by mere seniority, with the result that not only are the responsible sanitary reports no more than mere clerks' work, telling that there was an epidemic at such and such a place, and so many people died of it, but measures of vital importance (I am still quoting Mr. Hart) to the health of the community were either neglected or imperfectly carried out." No wonder, then, that he condemns the system as radically wrong, and this is no soft impeachment. Thus, then, our cry that our present system of civil medical administration embracing the departments of medical science, and education and sanitation, is not only anomalous but indefensible in principles and mischievous in practice, has now come to be recognised as reasonable and well founded. Like all monopolies, the Indian medical service monopoly, whereby every ourcider, whatever his ability and qualification, is denied admission to the fields of scientific work and teaching in the hospitals, colleges, and laboratories, by the mere fact of his not being a surgeon, captain, major, colonel, but only a doctor of medicine, gives absolutely no chances whatever for the growth of an indigenous scientific, medical profession in the country. For, all our medical students, after the required period of study, and the obtaining of their university degrees, have this most unnatural curse delivered on them as they take leave of their masters, "No room for you, Sirs, here again except perhaps as tutors for a year or so. Don't you ever expect to rise to the positions of your masters, for these positions are all reserved for military men. If, however, you desire to serve your country and your Government, we may take you up as assistant surgeons on a hundred a month rising to two hundred, with a magnificent pansion of one hundred after some twenty-five years' service." And this is the scale of pay and reward to our medical graduates, who are in no way inferior in their qualifications to most of the members of the military service for whom the scale of pay in the civil department is five hundred rising to twenty-five hund

the highest positions in the service of the State, the Indian medical service monopoly denies similar opportunities to members of the medical faculty, even in the Presidency towns, and positions for special work. What would one say to our law courts, our arts and engineering colleges, if public appointments in these faculties were scheduled as a reserve for military officers? But the present system has given dissatisfaction not only to the public and members of the profession outside the military service, but also to the military members of the service itself. And it is strongly urged in well-informed and influential military circles that the present system encourages the placing of civilians in administrative military posts for which they are ill-fitted, in the same way that their military brethren are misplaced in civil appointments. The "Army and Navy Gazette" most emphatically declares that the present organisation of the Indian medical service is utterly indefensible from a military standpoint. And it is but our duty to acknowledge that the influential "Army and Navy Gazette" deserves well of our country and our Government for the attention it has been giving for the past many months to the subject of medical reform in India, and for its praiseworthy effort in helping the British public authorities to a correct study and decision of the subject. The emphatic pronouncement of the "Gazette" I have just quoted to you, is to be found in its review of a projected movement on our part to which I shall allude presently. Let me now briefly state the remedy that we suggest for the admitted evils of the existing system—(a) separate the civil medical service, and give it a distinct organisation independent of the military service, recruiting it from the open profession of medicine on the principle of special merit and training, and giving every fair opportunity for the utilisation and development of indigenous talent; (b) let there be one military medical service with two branches, one for the European and the other for Indian troops with the station hospital system applied to both, effecting thereby the same measure of efficiency and economy in the administration of the Native army that has been experienced in the European branch; and (c) enquire into the condition of the subordinate service by a mixed commission of officials and non-officials, with a view to reorganise it in keeping with sister services in other departments. That such a reform means great efficiency is evident enough. That it will lead to large economies is also easy to understand. Why, the mere substitution of the station hospital for the regimental system, whereby the extra unnecessary hospital and dispensary establishment and requisites will be done away with, will effect the large savings of several lakhs that it did in the administration of the European army branch. It is quite an error to suppose that the present arrangement of military loans for civil work means cheapness. It is by no means the case, as is supposed, that the military man does duty in both the military and civil departments; both the departments have exclusive staffs of their own. The civil department is not only saddled with recurrent military charges on account of its military loans, but has to pay in actual salary more than is paid to civilians for similar work: for instance, the medical college professors cost about a-third more than those of sister institutions—not only so, the salary is the salary not of the professor but of the military officer according to his rank: 6 to 7 hundred rupees instead of 3 hundred according as an officer is a captain or major or lieutenant-colonel. Taking a general average of the scale of sister services, one finds that a civil medical department, if manned by civilians, will cost some eight or ten lakhs less than it does at present. This saving added to that effected by the introduction of the station hospital system in the Native army, would be a saving not to be despised. No doubt, vested interests will make a hard fight, but all the same the cause of reform must win. At first the cry for reform was drowned with the chorus of whatever is, is right. But it was not long before it caused uneasiness in the enemy's camp and forced them to an admission of the justice of our demands, which, I should not wonder, will be granted because of that phantom of the military reserve. They held a congress and invited Mr. Hart to witness their achievements. Mr. Hart came and said some nice things at the congress; but that only so long as he was their guest and drank their wine and ate their dinner, so goes the shriek of the happpointed hosts. For to! as soon as he left their hospitable roof, i.e., so soon as he began to move about and see things and think for himself, he gave utterances to those serious words that I have already cited, and here goes another shriek at poor Mr. Hart for his great crime of venturing to say the truth about his hosts, and this shriek was heard at the last St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta. What is there amongst us (cries the voice of a surgeon-lieutenant-colonel), who does not feel the blood of covenanters tingling in his veins? For all shams, whether they be the pseudo-philanthropy of Manchester and Dundee, or the blatant conceit, the ill-informed and unjust, and slanderous aspersions of Mr. Ernest Hart, we have the stool of Jenny Geddes; and by St. Andrew we will use it. But such shrieks will not avail much. Our prayer has now the sympathy and active support of many independent and influential members of the military service, who are above mere service considerations, of such influential and powerful military organs as the "Army and Navy Gazette" and the "Broad Arrow," of almost the entire press of this country, of many professional journals, of independent and influential members of the profession in Great Britain like Mr. Hart, and it now remains with us to redouble our efforts and make a united representation from the people and the profession in India to the powers that be both in England and India. It is proposed to give evidence before Lord Welby's Commission, and it may be mentioned that the subjects of our reform which falls within the scope of their inquiry may be taken up some where about next May, as I learn from well-informed sources. Soon public meetings are to be held all over the country to make a united prayer for the reform. Active steps are now being taken to further the object, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the movement will be cordially and substantially supported by our people and sympathetically met by the Government both in England and India, for remember that it is the very essence of the reform not only to relieve the people of India of a financial burden, and the Government of financial embarrassment, but to give the people of this country the fullest blessings of Western medical science, to rear medical science for its own sake, and raise a learned profession in the country, and thereby advance India in the scale of civilization and further glorify British rule in the East.

THE IVORY TRADE IN 1895.

MR. G. A. F. Berends writes to us:—The affair of the late Mr. Stokes, who has been called the African Ivory King, has brought the article ivory so prominently again before the public that it has commenced taking a great interest in the same, and I take encourages me to ask you to publish an extract from the annual report of my home firm, Messrs. Heinr. Ad. Meyer, of Hamburg, London, and Zanzibar, &c., a house which deals exclusively in this article since nearly the beginning of this century. The report ought to have particular interest in Bombay, where an extensive business in ivory is carried on with Gujerat, Rajpootana, Sindh, Punjab, &c., for the manufacture of bangle-rings, which are worn by Hindu women. Ivory is principally imported from Zanzibar, Mozambique, Egypt, Congo, Niger, Gaboon, and Cameroon. There has been a heavy falling off in the imports to Europe from the eastern coast of Africa in '95 whereof from Ivory was shipped to the extent of about 93,000 kilos to the United Kingdom, or nearly 30 per cent. less than in '94, while on the other side the Congo State sent during 1895 to Antwerp 340,000 kos., the largest quantity that has ever been exported from this country. This is greatly due to better communication in the interior of Africa with the west coast, since (1883) the Mahdi and his followers have blocked the way through the Nile valley which had been hitherto the nearer and most favoured route for the caravans. The total imports to Europe are as follows:—

	1895, Kos.	1894, Kos.
To England	321,000	340 000
The Continent	293,000	212,000
Total	614,000	552,000

These quantities find generally their way to the trade by quarterly public auction sales regularly held in Liverpool, London, and Antwerp. The following figures show the quantities offered and sold during 1895 against 1894:—

Offered at Liverpool, London and Antwerp.

	1895, Kos.	1894, Kos.
January	170,000	138,000
April	182,000	170,000
July	141,000	140,000
October	180,000	172,000
Total	673,000	620,000

Sold at Liverpool, London and Antwerp.

	1895, Kos.	1894, Kos.
January	144,000	122 000
April	170,000	138,000
July	131,000	126,000
October	174,000	164,000
Total	619,000	550,000

The manufacture of ivory comprises knife-handles, piano-keys, combs, billiard-balls, carvings, &c. In the following I give a statement of the average manufacture of these various sorts per year drawn from 1889-93 and their principal countries of production:—

Articles in	England	America	Germany	France	Other Countries	Total
	Kos.	Kos.	Kos.	Kos.	Kos.	
Knife-handles	143,000	11,000	13,000	9,000	1,000	177,000
Piano-keys	14,000	62,000	57,000	23,000	....	157,000
Combs	16,000	21,000	23,000	31 000	....	91,000
Billiard-balls	9,000	13,000	12,000	14,000	1,000	49,000
Other sorts	6,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	4,000	34,000
Total	188,000	116,000	113,000	90,000	6,000	513,000 per year.

By the above it appears that up to the present the quantities imported from Africa are still increasing, and that, for instance, billiard players need not to be alarmed that they will be soon obliged to play with much inferior imitation ivory balls which do not possess such an elasticity which real ivory alone can offer.

FESTIVITIES AT LUNAWADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, DEC. 30.

ON the 30th December there was a large and influential gathering in the mandap erected in honour of the festivities to witness the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools. Dr. Pollen with his friends and guests drove to the palace in the morning at 8 a.m., where he was cordially received. After they had taken their seats, some passages from Shakespear's Richard II. were recited by some pupils of the fifth standard. The next item on the programme was the recitation of the Anthem of the State composed by the learned Dewan Saheb. After this, some songs were sung by girls in honour of the occasion. After this Khan Saheb Nanjiani rose and said:—Dr. Pollen, Your Highness, Karbhari Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we proceed to the business of the day, that is, the distribution of prizes, I think it desirable to give you the results of the last two years' examinations. I am, however, not going to inflict on you any tedious details. I shall content myself with giving you an outline of the results. In the town of Lunawada there are four schools managed by the Department, viz., the Vernacular Taluka School, the Urdu School, the Girls' School, and the English School. To begin with the Taluka School, which has 426 students on its rolls, the result of the annual examination is 48 per cent. against 52 during the last preceding year. The result is not very satisfactory, but there are special reasons why this year's result is inferior to that of the preceding year. The school was without a headmaster for more than two months, he having died at first and subsequently transferred. The Urdu School has shown vast improvement on the results of the preceding year. The pass percentage is sixty-nine against forty-two last year. (Applause.) The Girls' School has not yet been examined this year. The last year's result was good, being 58 per cent. The number on the register is ninety. (Applause.) The school is under a trained mistress. The results of the examination of the English School are decidedly superior to those of the preceding year, being 54 per cent. against 49 during the preceding year. (Applause.) Though the results on the whole are highly satisfactory, I must say that the fifth standard class has many shortcomings. The Sanskrit course is not properly pursued, as the very soul of a song, specially an anthem. The English piece is from Shakespear's Richard II. The scene describes the lists at Coventry. Thomas Mobray enters the lists to defend his loyalty against a charge of treason preferred against him by Bolingbroke. The other recitations will speak for themselves.

After Khan Saheb Nanjiani resumed his seat, Rao Bahadur DolatramK., Dewan Saheb, rose and made the following observations:—I have very little to say on this occasion. Indeed, I was not prepared to make a speech, and never thought that I should have been compelled to make a reply. But there are two or three points touched by Mr. Nanjiani on which I should like to say a few words. I am always against comparisons, but still more against comparisons based on premises which are generally not agreed to. (Hear, hear.) I will, therefore, let alone that part of Mr. Nanjiani's speech which dips into comparisons based on an individual opinion. As regards primary education, I believe, Lunawada has done, and is doing what it can, compatible with the revenues of the State. (Cheers.) Of course, there ought to be a connecting link between the primary and the higher education, but as regards the masses generally the first and the prime aim of the State is to make the future generations know the ordinary accounts enough to save them from the clutches of the usurer. (Hear, hear.) The knowledge of higher subjects, as algebra, conic-sections, trigonometry, and other such difficult subjects, is to the masses, at the most, a knowledge of doubtful utility. As regards grant-in-aid schools I am not in a position as yet to say whether it is a success or a failure, as that is a plant of recent growth; but I may say that the aim of the State in establishing these schools is mainly to educate the masses, not under the hard and fast rules of a departmental system, but in a way that would assist them in their daily dealings. (Cheers.) Mr. Nanjiani has not thought it proper to "inflict" minute details on us, but if he had, I think the conclusion would be that the progress in Lunawada is as steady as can be desired—neither too fast nor too slow,—and that it stands second to none in point of excellence. Beginnings and progress, I am glad Mr. Nanjiani gives the stamp of his approval on the anthem of the State composed by me. As regards the simplicity of style about which he makes some remarks, I beg leave to say that simplicity is a relative term. That which is simple to one is hard to the other. If the Gujerati literature is ever to be full, fine and refined, it is to be by the additions in words, phrases, and sentences. (Cheers.) It is by a similar process that the English language is what it is now. (Hear, hear.) It has borrowed from Latin, Greek, French, and such languages. If, then, we have to make our language fully exhaustive, borrow we must. And if we have to borrow, is it not better to borrow from a mother rather than from foreigners? and Sanskrit is the mother of Gujerati. (Loud cheers.) It is true that learning should be imparted according to the capacity of the people; but the capacity can be expanded or contracted according to the teaching abilities of the tutors. And for a Gujerati boy to understand his own language is not as difficult as Mr. Nanjiani chooses to suppose. And I believe that what appears difficult or rather not simple to Mr. Nanjiani will in course of time be quite simple to the boys of Lunawada with their tradition of Sanskrit knowledge and with what I may call heredity. I may also take this opportunity to ask Mr. Nanjiani to supply us with masters who are thoroughly acquainted with their work, and what is more, above suspicion, like Cesar's wife. If we can have good masters, I believe if we are convinced that the knowledge imparted to boys will be useful to them in after life, if we know that the money we spend in education is turned to good account, then I say money is a secondary consideration, and we shall be encouraged to spend more. (Loud cheers.)

Then the Political Agent said:—It remains for me to close these interesting proceedings, and in doing so, I would once more thank the Raja Saheb for his courtly and kindly welcome, and hospitable and cordial reception. (Cheers.) I listened with the deepest interest to the remarks made by my friend, Mr. Nanjiani, regarding the progress of education in this State, and I noted with gratification that, in spite of a temporary retrogression in one of the schools, the forward tendency is on the whole most marked and most encouraging. (Cheers.) The temporary reversion has, as Mr. Nanjiani admits, been due to changes in masters, and not to any fault in the scholars in the State itself. Frequent changes in administrative officers are bad enough anywhere, but constant changes in school-masters are most disastrous, and militate against the progress and prosperity of schools most fatally.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

The Dewan Saheb, in an excellent, able, spirited, and impromptu rejoinder to some of Mr. Nanjiani's remarks, has observed that comparisons, where the premises are disputed, are objectionable. He is not far out in this, and as I listened I thought of the Shakesperian words, often wrongly attributed to Mr. Malaprop, "Comparisons are odious." (Cheers.) The Dewan further asserted that simplicity is a relative term, and vindicated his use of Sanskrit words in a local anthem by a reference to the construction of the English language, and by an assertion that it is better to borrow expressive words from the mother tongue than from foreign dialects. I quite agree with the Dewan, and from simplicity of words I pass to

EASTERN SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.

I wish schoolboys, and others, instead of wrapping up their throats in hideous part coloured comforters (worthy only of the Seven Dials—Laughter)—and their feet and legs in badly-made English boots and dirty stockings, would adhere to the graceful and symmetrical clothing of their mother-land. (Hear, hear.) Indian boys ought not to be encouraged to wear stockings, and especially dirty stockings. (Laughter.) It is time enough for them to take to these Europeanisms when they grow old and cold. There is no reason why natives who have a simple and graceful national costume of their own—(Hear, hear)—should hasten to clothe themselves in the rag-tag-and-bobbery, get up the Seven Dials.

CRAMMING.

There is another Europeanism to be avoided in Eastern schools, viz., "the system of cramming for examinations." The Alarm Bell done and examined," is resounding throughout the land, and "Cram, cram, cram is the cry." (Laughter.) Huxley well describes this system as "the educational abomination of desolation at the present day." He says some wise man (who probably was not an early riser himself) has said of early risers in general that they are concerted all the forenoon of their lives, and stupid all the afternoon. Simplification of the standards of primary examinations is a reform deeply to be desired. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.)

INSPECTION.

Although I am no believer in Government by surprise in any shape or form, I admit that sudden visits to schools sometimes help to keep Indian masters up to the mark; though a master who is only punctual and diligent in his work for fear of a surprise visit is as bad as a man who would be a thief but for fear of of the police. (Cheers.) Most school-masters happily do their duty from higher motives, and the annual examination affords an inspector a full opportunity of testing the working of the school. Registers and returns should of course be kept most honestly and scrupulously, and should be carefully tested. But I need not expatiate on these subjects before my friend Nanjiani, who is one of the most devoted and intelligent Inspectors I know and who has the cause of education thoroughly at his heart as his readiness to accompany the Dewan to outlying villages shows.

DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

There is only one other point on which I would touch. I am no believer in purely secular education, and I think the grant-in-aid schools afford and excellent opportunity for combining religious with secular training. (Hear, hear.) The British Government is of course bound to observe strict neutrality in its own schools, but I often think if our missionaries, instead of preaching peculiar doctrines of their own and making Christians or rather converts to their own sects, were to simply deliver the Gospel Message and teach children to become Christ-like, they would render far more effective service to the great cause of education than they do now! (Loud cheers.) There is no class of man I honour more highly than school-masters. Theirs is a noble profession—(applause)—and, provided they act on the principle of the "jolly old pedagogue long ago," their last end will be like his; and as they have been faithful over a few things, they will be made rulers over many things.

In conclusion, the Raja thanked Mrs. Clabby for having so kindly and grace- fully distributed the prizes, and the assembly then rose.

The proceedings terminated after the distribution of prizes.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB COTTON.

FINAL Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895.—The cotton crop of the Punjab in 1894 was the best that had been known for many years, but one time the crop of this year promised to be even better, but this promise was not fulfilled to the extent which was anticipated. The rainfall was favourable at seed time both for early and late sown cotton, but after July the rainfall was generally insufficient and untimely, except in hill tracts and some submontane districts. In Sangra the crop was a good one, though there was no increase in the area, and in Hoshiarpur it was above average. Throughout the Province it may be said that the crop grown on irrigated lands was everywhere good, while that grown in lands entirely dependent on rain was poor. The districts of the Delhi Division form an exception to this, however, as in several of these the irrigated crop is reported to have turned out badly. In Peshawar the outturn was exceptionally good. In most districts, taken as a whole, the crop was not below average, although poor on unirrigated lands. There has been a decrease in area in 17 districts and an increase in 13 districts. Every district in the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions shows a decrease. The area estimated to be under cotton in the forecast of July last was 5·5 per cent. and that given in the forecast of August 8·5 per cent. below the area given in the final report of last year. The total area under cotton in the Province given in this report is actually 1·1 per cent. less than last year, the increase amounting to 3·3 per cent. only; but it exceeds the normal area by no less than 41·1 per cent. The actual area is 1,161,200 acres against 1,124,500 acres in 1894 and a normal of 822,800 acres. The estimated outturn is 241,667 bales, which is 4·2 per cent. in excess of the outturn of last year's crop. The normal outturn of 169,822 bales which this year's crop exceeded by 42·5 per cent. It will thus be seen that the crop of this year exceeded that of last year both in area and outturn, though only to a very small amount. It is therefore the largest on record. The outturn fell short of the outturn at full standard rates by 5·4 per cent. The average outturn per acre was 83 lbs., the same as last year. On the whole, though the latter part of the season was unfavourable, the crop has been a decidedly good one. This is the third year in which the Province has enjoyed a good cotton crop. Previous to this there had been a long succession of poor crops. An unduly low estimate is very apt to be made of a crop when it follows an unusually good one as was the case in 1893-94. The price per seer in the Punjab in 1894 was about 10 seers per rupee on 15th December 1894; by 28th February 1895 it fell to 11 seers, and remained steady at that figure until 30th September, when it rose suddenly to 8 seers, where it remained until 30th November. In Amritsar it remained at about 10 seers from 15th December 1894 to 30th June 1895, rose to 9 seers in July and to 8 seers in September, it remained practically steady at 10 seers or thereabouts for the greater part of the year, until it suddenly rose to 8 seers in September 1895, owing no doubt to the failure of rain in the latter part of the monsoon.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1895.—Seven selected districts are dealt with. In the first forecast of this year the area under Indigo was estimated at 111,900 acres; in the second at 108,300 acres. The area now reported is 104,300 acres. Last year's area was 124,200 acres, so that there has been a falling-off of 16 per cent. The average area for the last four years has been 88,100 acres, which this year is exceeded by 18 per cent. There has been a large decrease in area in Gurgaon and Karnal owing to unfavourable rains. In Gurgaon it is also reported that the indigo factory recently established was not at work. In Rohtak there is no change, while in Hissar there is a very large increase which is not explained. In two out of four districts of the Delhi Division indigo is grown for sale. But of the three districts in which it is grown for manufacture there has been a considerable decrease in two, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, owing to a failure of canal water and an increase in Dera Ghazi Khan, where the canals worked well. The outturn of seed is put at 7,629,700 seers against 7,569,300 seers last year, an increase of 0·8 per cent. There is, however, a decrease in the outturn of dye of 15·5 per cent., the figures having fallen from 1,309,400 seers to 1,106,600 seers. This is still much in excess of the average of the last four years. The outturn in seed was 4·5 per cent. and of dye 8·1 per cent. below the estimated yield at full standard rates. The crop was a fair one.

N.-W. P. SESAMUM.

Final Forecast of the Til Crop (Sesamum or Gingelly) for 1895:—

Rainfall.—The season was characterised by very irregular rainfall. In the beginning the rains were generally timely and favourable to the sowing of the til crop; and germination was reported to be good. There was then a long break in July. Rainfall was moderate in August and scanty in September. It was greatly below normal in October throughout the provinces.

Area.—The only districts in which the cultivation of til, as a sole crop, is carried on to any considerable extent are the districts of Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Gonda, and Bahraich. Of these Banda alone, which amounted to 149,697 acres no less than 139,381 acres are comprised in these districts; and the balance 10,316 acres in other districts of the province. The total area under til in the present year is 15·45 per cent. less than last year's area and 13·30 per cent. less than the average area in the past six years. The decrease may be attributed to the poor out-turn of the last year's harvest.

Condition.—Rains were generally beneficial to the crop in the greater part of the season; weeding was properly done; and a good harvest was expected; but the scanty rains in September and October prevented full development. In some places insects and strong winds whilst the plant was in flower, did further damage. The outturn did not therefore come up to the expectations formed of it. The average condition of the crop according to final bulletins received from the Zamindars is, however, much better than that reported last year as the following figures will show:—

Division.	Condition in number of annas, 16 annas denoting a full outturn.	
	1894.	1895.
Meerut	5	9
Agra	7	9
Rohilkhand	5	8
Allahabad—North of the Jumna	6	10
Do —Bundelkhand	10	11
Benares	5	11
Gorakhpur	6	11
Lucknow	3	9
Fyzabad	6	10

The outturn of the present year's crop of til on land on which it was sown alone amounts to 14,554 tons instead of 15,512 tons estimated last year, showing a decrease of 6·18 per cent. only as compared with a decrease of 15·45 per cent. in the acreage under til. The out-turn has been arrived at by applying the prescribed standards of full outturn to the area and condition returned for the present year. The outturn of til crop sown in conjunction with other crops chiefly for home consumption, may be conjecturally put at about 36,000 tons as compared with 40,000 tons estimated last year.

LINSEED.

First Forecast of the Linseed Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1895-96.—The season has been one of great drought, little rain having fallen since the end of August. In most districts the area under the crop has contracted, partly in consequence of failure of the crop in past seasons, partly owing to the absence of moisture when the land was sown at sowing time. The crop has germinated very unequally, and many plants have withered. Present prospects are generally unfavourable, and unless rain falls early, the outturn will be very short.

WHEAT CROP.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1895-96.—Very little rain has fallen in these Provinces since the close of August. Seed was difficult to obtain owing to past bad seasons, and some fields were too hard to plough. A considerable decline in the area under wheat is reported from most districts; juari, gram and masur being substituted in places where the land is not left fallow. Germination is under 50 per cent. It was very poor; in the richer soils defective. Many plants have withered during the abnormal heat of November and in the absence of the usual dew. In two tahsils of Hoshangabad, the Chanda and Raipur districts prospects are fair; but the outlook is gloomy in the Northern districts, and generally unsatisfactory in the Nagpur country. Early rain would do great good, but the weather is now clear and cold and there is no immediate prospect of any rainfall.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

AN ESTATE IN DANGER OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

LEWIS WILFRID GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC VS. LUKIMIDAS VALJI.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY, in continuing his judgment, the first portion of which was published yesterday, said:—On the 6th September Lakhmidas Valji entered the caveat now before me to the applications of the Administrator-General, and on the 2nd November Jethabhai Ratansi's solicitors wrote to the Administrator-General formally withdrawing for their client's behalf the undertaking which he had given for the Administrator-General's costs, and stating that he was "not willing that this matter should be further proceeded with." In his affidavit supporting the caveat, the caveator refers to the pending petition of himself and Jethabhai Ratansi, and states that he is the natural guardian of the minor Custoorbai and is willing and ready to administer the property of Vassonji Valji for her benefit. The only other fact which need at present be stated is that, on the 30th August, Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi who had, on the previous day, obtained from Mr. Justice Starling leave to apply, made an application before the Registrar for letters of administration of the property and credits of Premabai for the use and benefit of Custoorbai, and limited until she should attain majority. Upon that petition the Registrar, on the 16th November last, gave the usual notice to the petitioners that letters of administration would be granted to them on due execution of the administration bond for themselves and two sureties on the proceedings being registered in his office. In the schedule to the petition the same ornaments worth Rs. 20,000, which Jethabhai Ratansi in his former affidavits had described as the property of Ambabai, upon her death to Vassonji Valji, were entered as forming part of the property of Premabai. In this state of things it was contended on each side that I had no discretion in the matter. On behalf of the Administrator-General it was argued that since Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi were not the next of kin of the deceased Vassonji Valji, they could not be entitled to letters of administration in preference to a creditor of Vassonji Valji, they are in like manner entitled in preference to the Administrator-General. Apart, however, from the order of Mr. Justice Starling, the effect of which I shall presently consider, he would not, under section 33 of Act V of 1881, be entitled in preference to a creditor or indeed entitled to letters of administration at all. They do not claim to have any beneficial interest in the estate, they are not the next of kin nor the guardians, nor in any sense the representatives of the minor next of kin. In their petition of the 30th August they base this claim on the ground that they are the nearest relative of the minor but this does not, of course, give them any sort of representative character. Apart from Mr. Justice Starling's order they could apply only as "friends," and as such would be postponed under section 15 of Act II of 1874 to the Administrator-General. The question then is, how does Mr. Justice Starling's order affect the petitioners? The object of the order was no doubt to place the petitioners in a position to apply for letters of administration under section 33 of Act V of 1881; its effect was to appoint them as persons whom the Court "thought fit" within the meaning of that section to administer for the use and benefit of the minor. If this is so, then, so long as that order stands, section 33 provides with imperative force that letters of administration "shall be granted" to the persons so appointed. No doubt section 149, clause (d) of the same Act, provides that nothing therein contained shall affect the rights, duties, and privileges of the Administrator-General; but the interpretation clause of the Administrator-General's Act it-elf makes the privileges of his rights depend upon the laws as in part contained in the Act of 1881 and the practice of the Court, including such orders as that of Mr. Justice Starling. I understand that until comparatively recent times the practice was that, in cases where the next of kin of an intestate was a minor, any person desirous of obtaining letters of administration of the estate had only to get the court to appoint him guardian of the minor. Before making any such appointment the Court had to be satisfied that the applicant had no interest adverse to the minor, and generally that the appointment would be for the benefit of the minor and his estate. It appears that this practice was discontinued in consequence of the hardship it was considered to entail upon the minor, who sometimes in such cases where a guardian was appointed by the Court, "would" under the provisions of the Indian Majority Act, be extended from 18 to 21; and hence the practice was introduced of appointing persons not as guardians but to apply for letters of administration for the minors use and benefit. In an unreported case which was cited to me—in the goods of Cowasjee Jehangir Bisnee, deceased—it was held by the Full Court in 1857 that the guardians of certain minors who were next of kin were entitled to letters of administration in preference to the Administrator-General. The ground for the decision was stated to be that the guardians were "in the position of the minors themselves." The Court, however, intimated that it was open to some extent upon the fact that certain imputations upon the character of one of the guardians had been withdrawn, and to imply that if they had been substantiated the grant might have been withheld. I think that persons who, under the present practice, take the place which, under the old practice, was occupied by guardians of the minor, next of kin's persons appointed as fit to administer for the use and benefit of the minor, must, so long as their appointment continues, be considered as "in the position of the minors themselves" and consequently entitled to the same preference over the Administrator-General. The term "such person" in the last paragraph of section 33 of Act V of 1881, referring to the persons entitled to administration in preference to a creditor, must include persons not entitled in their own right to any part of the deceased's estate, but entitled to grants for the use and benefit of others having right under Chapter III of the Act. Another unreported case which was also cited—in the goods of Thakurdas Damodar—decided by Sir Charles Sargent, O. J., in 1876, is to the same effect, in which the next of kin was a minor, and does not appear to have any materia bearing upon the facts before me. It appears to me therefore, that, so long as the appointment of Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi under Mr. Justice Starling's order of the 30th August holds good, they are, under section 33 of Act V of 1881, entitled to letters of administration in preference to the Administrator-General. But the further questions then arise whether I am included by an appointment so made, whether the order of the 30th August is binding upon me, and whether, if it is not binding, I ought not to set it aside. I can see no reason why I should treat such an order as conclusive. Like all other orders of the same kind it was made "ex parte," with no opportunity to the Administrator-General or anyone else to show cause against it. Whether binding on me or not, if the order had been made by that learned Judge with knowledge of the material facts which have since come to light, I should of course have been extremely slow to differ from him. I do not feel, however, that I am differing from anything which he would have decided if his information had been complete. That Mr. Justice Starling, if the material facts had been susbsequently brought to his knowledge, would have been competent to review his order, there can be no doubt. That he would, in that event, have reviewed his order appears to me highly probable. I do not see why I should not, upon ascertaining the facts, do what he could and probably would have done, that is, set aside the order. It is true that no application to set aside the order was actually made either to Mr. Justice Starling or myself, and that is has been so far carried out that an application for letters of administration has been made in pursuance of it and is now pending. In the case cited by Mr. Russell—Holcombe vs. Autrobus (8 Beavan, p. 412)—it was held that a party obtaining an order of course is bound to state truly every fact which is material to the question, whether the order ought to be granted as of course or not." In Atkins vs. Moras (6 Ir. Eq., 79) this is quoted with approval, as also the rule that "where "an ex parte" injunction is obtained upon a suppression of material facts it will be dissolved on that ground alone, although it should appear, on the application to dissolve it, that there were ample merits to sustain the ruling." In the case last cited, Lord O'Hagan, L.C., said:—"These cases all show that the party applying is not to make himself the judge whether or not particular fact is material or not. If it is such as might in any way affect the mind of the Court, it is his duty to bring it forward. I do not think that in the present case there was any intention to deceive or mislead. I do not decide that the deed will make any real difference in the result of the case; all I say is that this is a matter which ought to have been referred to the affidavit upon which the order was obtained, and therefore I am obliged to set it aside." In each of these cases there was a motion to discharge the order upon the grounds referred to. It appears to me, however, that there is before me in substance and effect, though not formally, an application by the Administrator-General to set aside the order. It stands in the way of his application for letters of administration, and he virtually asks me to hold that it was improperly obtained by Lukhmidas Valji and Jethabai Ratansi, that they would not have obtained it if they had disclosed to Mr. Justice Starling the matters which are now in evidence, and that they are not in fact fit persons to be entrusted with the administration. Now the contention that Mr. Justice Starling's order was passed in ignorance of material facts is, in my opinion, proved. When he made that order it is obvious that he did not known that this Court had under section 17 of the Act of 1874, and at the instance of one of the petitioners before him, directed the Administrator-General to apply for administration of the same estate on the ground that the estate was in danger of misappropriation by the other petitioner. The petition before him can only have suggested to his mind that no application of the effects of Vussonjee Valjee had been made except the abortive application of Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji, and that each of the petitioners had always regarded the other as a fit person to be associated in the administration. It is in the highest degree improbable that if he had been aware of the actual facts he would have passed the order of the 30th August, at all events without futher inquiry. I think, however that I ought not to set aside that order, however it may have been obtained, if I think that upon the facts before me the appointment of Lakhmidas Valji and Jethabhai Ratansi as administrators can be justified. The question is whether they are fit persons to be appointed under section 33 of Act V of 1881, in other words whether a grant of letters of administration to them would be for the benefit of the minor and of the minor's estate. First as regards Jethabhai Ratansi, upon a review of his conduct from the 31st January 1895, I am not satisfied that he is a fit person to be appointed administrator. He puts himself forward as desiring to be associated in the administration with a man against whom he had twice made upon oath the most serious charges of misappropriation of the assets, and which he never retracted or explained until he appeared in the witness box before me. His explanation now is that he had been informed by friends of Vassonji Valji that the deceased was a partner in the firm of Mulji Jaitha and Co., but that further information had already convinced him that this was mistake. He further states that at the time he made his affidavits he believed that the ornaments were the property of Ambabai, but that this also was a mistake, as he now knows that they belonged to Premabai as the "stridhan," having been given to her by her husband. He also states that his real objection was to Ludha Surji, who, he thought, would conduct the administration exclusively in the interests of his daughter Premabai, and that his only objection to Lakhmidas Valji was that he seemed indifferent and could not be relied on to further the interests of Custoorbai. The bulk of the estate was moveable property over which Premabai had an absolute power of disposition, and he was anxious to prevent the whole of this being dissipated during her life-time, and to secure that some of it should be saved for Custoorbai. It was with this object that he made his affidavit upon information which afterwards turned out to be untrue, and obtained the grant, and, secondly, as the order to the Administrator-General; but when Premabai died the danger which he apprehended disappeared. From that time Custoorbai became absolutely entitled to the estate, and as Ludha Surji ceased to have any interest in the matter, the only objection to Lakhmidas Valji was removed. At or about the same time further information satisfied him that the charges which he had made were mistaken, and so when Lakhmidas Valji suggested that they should join in applying for administration for the use and benefit of Custoorbai, he agreed to the suggestion. Whether the charges of misappropriation made by Jethabhai Ratansi in his affidavits of the 31st Jaunary and 14th March were true or false I do not propose to enquire. If they were true, then Lakhmidas Valji is obviously unfit to be an administrator. If they were false then they would not, in my opinion, invested Jethabhai Ratansi, and in that case he is obviously unfit to be an administrator. Whether true or false, it is plain to anyone who reads them that, at the time when they were made, Jethabhai Ratansi intended to apply them to Lakhmidas Valji quite as much as to Ludha Surji. In the fourth paragraph of the first affidavit he said: "Lakhmidas Valji has a direct interest adversely to both the minor widow of Premabai and the minor daughter Custoorbai." In the eighth paragraph he objected to administration being granted to the then petitioners "or to either of them." In the eleventh paragraph of the second affidavit he said that he apprehended danger to the interests of Premabai as well as of Custoorbai unless administration were granted to the Administrator-General. Both affidavits contain charges of conspiracy and misappropriation against both Lakhmidas Valji, and Ludha Surji. Both are absolutely inconsistent with Jethabhi Ratansi's present statement that he had at that time no personal objection to Lakhmidas Valji as administrator. In my opinion that statement is untrue. If, however, that is true, the inference will be that Jethabhai Ratansi has twice made on oath charges which he cannot have believed to be true, and that he is therefore unfit for any position of trust and confidence whatever. His real objection to Ludha Surji being one which he could not with any hope of success have put forward as a ground for refusing administration, he put forward on oath a far more serious accusation the grounds of which he now represents as of the most trivial kind; and he included in that accusation Lakhmidas Valji, to whom he now says he had no personal objection at all. That he believed in his accusations appears to me to be improbable in the extreme. When asked upon what information he made them (in his affidavits, it will be remembered, he speaks positively and not merely upon information and belief), he replied that he was informed by friends of Vassonji Valji that the deceased had been a partner in the firm of Muljf Jetha and Co. In cross-examination he admitted that his information was derived solely from one Damodar, now dead; that his only reason for supposing that Damodar knew anything about the matter was that he was a friend of Vassonji Valji and used to go to Muji Jetha's place of business; and that he made no attempt to verify what Damodar told him. Similarly, as regards the ornaments, he says that when he made the affidavits he thought that the ornaments had belonged to his sister Ambabai and had passed on her death to her husband. He appears to have had no grounds for thinking so, except that Ambabai had possessed some ornaments, and that when Premabai after her husband's death went to her father's house she took ornaments with her. He then discovers both mistakes, just about the time when Premabai dies, and so gets rid of almost simultaneously of both the real objection that Lakhmidas Valji would allow Ludha Surji to subordinate the interests of Custoorbai to those of Premabai, and the sham objection that he had conspired with Ludha Surji to rob both Premabai and Custoorbai. Having made the discoveries, he not only, as I have already pointed out, took any trouble to undeceive the Court or the Administrator-General whom he had misled, but he did nothing that one could expect an honest man to do on realising that he had committed so great an injustice. He neither said nor wrote anything on the subject to Lukhmidas Valji, who, of course, knew of the application under the Administrator-General's Act and the allegations upon which it was founded, until two or three months later, when communications took place between them with a view to applying for letters of administration. As to that application I need only add that its mention of the abortive proceedings of Lakhmidas Valji and Ludha Surji appears to me to have been wholly irrelevant, except as a suggested factor that these

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Navy League is issuing an appeal, in which it points out that the command of the sea is the essence of our existence as a nation, that if we lost it in time of war half our population would be flung starving on the street through the cessation of the inflow of the raw material necessary to their continued labour, and that if we could not win back this lost ocean dominion we must make any terms our victors choose to impose; so that, though not a single foreign soldier landed on these shores, we should still have if they wanted it to pay an indemnity as big as the National Debt. In view of these facts the Navy League proposes to establish throughout these islands branches which would create an informed public opinion so as to ensure that the elemental facts of our national environment shall be brought home to every intelligent man and woman in the land. By appeals through the Press, and by concerted arrangement with every Chamber of Commerce and every great public body in the country which is concerned with mercantile interests, it is believed the deficiencies in our power of defence will soon be made good. The League defines its work to be "to prevent those spasmodic reductions in naval expenditure which have subjected us to periodical and humiliating scares, besides involving lavish waste of public money."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the difficulty said to have arisen in connection with the Royal Military Tournament will be settled amicably. There is just a substratum of truth in the published reports, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that an officer of the proverbial sound judgment of the Commander-in-Chief will be so ill-advised as to inaugurate his entrance into office by taking a step which the best supporters of the Tournament would resent. There is nothing to be gained by the changes which have been suggested, and the effect of them on the Tournament would be disastrous in every way. The best policy in such matters is to let well alone, and that policy we feel quite sure will be adopted in the present instance.

It is still difficult to dissassociate the title of Commander-in-Chief with the kindly and popular Duke who for so long occupied the position, but the announcement that the Commander-in-Chief has approved the adoption by officers of the Foot Guards of a jacket of dark-blue serge for service in the field, in place of the long undress blue frock which has hitherto been worn in manœuvres, helps one to realise that a new chief reigns at the Horse Guards. On questions of uniforms the Duke of Cambridge was consistently obstinate. He accepted sooner or later the territorial system, the abolition of purchase, short service, and other items of military reform; but when it came to coats, lace, and buttons, the Duke would not make a concession with which he had no personal sympathy. In the matter of uniform he held to the old order of things, and the Ministers of the day were wont to allow his Royal Highness to have his way on such questions. So it came to pass that the Highland bonnet has survived, and the bearskins of the Guards are still uniform, although they cost some £10 apiece. Not that we are prepared to advocate the abolition of the bearskin. The matter needs thinking about, but the cost of the article is a consideration which will sooner or later raise the question of its retention.

Some beneficial results, it is hoped, will follow Lord Kingsburgh's sensible remarks at the recent Clan Macdonald "reunion" at Glasgow regarding the feeling still lingering throughout the Highlands of Scotland against serving the Queen in the ranks of the army. It is seen that Lord Kingsburgh directly hit the point when he declared that this feeling was based on the old idea, justified at the time, that young men sent into the army came to associate very much with the riff-raff of the population. The conditions of the Service are entirely changed, and Lord Kingsburgh, it is hoped, will convince his fellow-countrymen that it would be good for the Highlands if more of their young men entered the army. Highlanders are by nature a martial race, and it is confidently trusted that if once they recognise that the Service of the Queen is a service in which they can take their place as manly, upright, honest, and faithful citizens, and would not be exposed to the temptations to which they were exposed in the past, many more will join the ranks than do at present, and they will on leaving those ranks be found to have benefited and not deteriorated by the discipline to which they had been subjected while there.

Admiral Gervais has been acquitted of blame in the matter of the grounding of French battleships in the Badine roadstead, and we congratulate the gallant officer, who, while the matter was still *sub judice*, has been made the object of virulent attacks on the part of a section of the French Press. The Board of Inquiry has reported that the mishap was due to the fact that the Formidable, owing to circumstances not well understood, answered slowly to her helm, and touched upon a bank at a depth of 8m., where the chart indicated a sounding of 12m. Admiral Gervais, having directed a movement of a perfectly feasible nature under ordinary conditions, and the signals having been made at the point intended, his responsibility was not involved. Blame is imputed to Captain Puech of the Formidable for not having taken further measures to secure the evolution of his ship upon the turning circle desired, but in extenuation it is pointed out that he had not long held his command, and presumably did not fully know the manœuvring qualities of the vessel. Finally, the Board recommended that instructions should be addressed to the officers commanding squadrons to the effect that in night evolutions near the shore a large margin should be allowed. M. Lockroy, however, has decided to address these instructions only to Admiral Gervais, thereby it would seem implying a shadow of censure; and the censure upon Captain Puech has been made indirectly by congratulating the officers in command of the Marceau, Courbet, and Amiral Boudin for the seamanlike manner in which they averted serious disaster.

M. Lockroy, says the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, has addressed to the heads of his department a note in which he explains his projected administrative reforms. The idea which inspires them is that indicated in his programme of separating the administration of the fleet constructed from that of the fleet in hand. The first of these departments is to be under the direction of the Chief of the Staff, and will include the branches of the personnel, of the material (to be newly created), the various sections of the staff, the archives, the hydrographic service, and of the movements of the Fleet. The Minister's Cabinet, including the military and civil branches of the secretariat, is to be made a directorate or general secretariat, as at the Ministry of War. The department of the fleet under construction will include all the branches which are concerned in warship-building—the technical section, the existing section devoted to the material, and the gunnery and torpedo sections. The accountant branch will be relieved of the sections of commercial navigation, fisheries, and maritime domains, which will be attached to an administration of the merchant navy at the Invalides.

An important purpose of the French Minister is to create a superior naval school. This, says the *Marine Française*, has long been claimed by the *jeune ecole* as a necessary staff school or school of command. A contemporary points out that the French Navy possesses a school for every speciality, and that specialisation demands a corrective. "The specialist must cease to be a specialist in order to become a generaliser," or rather, as we might say, having based his specialism upon wide knowledge of the general duties of a naval officer, should be given the opportunity of returning to a study of those duties in relation to higher functions. M. Marc Landry, who discusses the matter in the *Yacht*, remarks that the utmost divergence of opinion almost upon every naval question exists in the French Navy. One officer knows only the ram, another values nothing but gun fire, a third attaches supreme importance to torpedo warfare, a fourth denies that torpedo boats are useful away from the shore, and so on. Technically the officers are well educated, but if they wish to extend the circle of their knowledge they can have recourse to no common source. As M. Lockroy expresses it, the vast studies of naval officers need co-ordinating and binding together. The proposal is therefore to create a school to which officers shall be called after a certain number of years of service—M. Marc Landry advocates ten years and the possession of the grade of lieutenant—the admission being from a roster of service, and not by competition, as at the war school, with the purpose not of creating an *elite*, but of giving wide training to the officers of the Fleet. Provision is intended to be made at the school for thirty students at one time. M. Landry suggests that the school should be at Paris, and should devote itself to the employment of fleets, strategy, and tactics, naval history, international and maritime law, naval administration and organisation, and other like studies.

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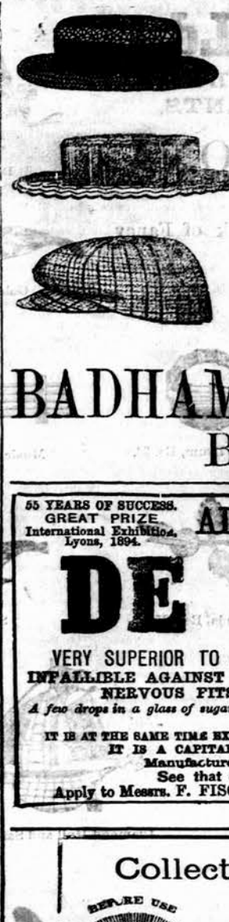

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,

27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12637, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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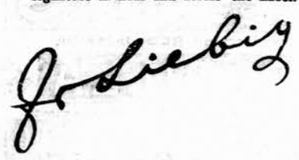

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